The Brand that is giving complete SATISFACTION for more than 12 years. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. VI NO. 51 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1918 TWO ANNAS

The choice of novice and experienced CYCLISTS Recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Managar.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,

Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured do. not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien	Sydney
Hongkong	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	New York	Tokyo
Kaiyuan	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Manila, Bangkok, Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumper
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund $21,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ... . Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Hankau	Honolulu
Kyoto	Moji	New York
San Francis	Shimonoseki	Yokohama, etc.,
Hakata	Hiroshima	Kobe
London	Nagoya	Osaka
Shanghai	Tokyo	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .. „ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar.

Regietered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The auction sale of Landed Properties at New Cazee Street, Mahim Agur, and Upper Duncan Road, advertised to take place to-day and on subsequent days is POSTPONED until further intimation.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 28th Feb. 1918.

"The Silk you have been admiring!"

(1) 'YOUR TASTE
(2) 'YOUR STYLE
(3) 'YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.

'The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available

—ONLY—

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING: HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAMIED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seed, bags of wheat, bags of linseed, bags of harda, bags of rice, bags of masoor, bags of turmeric, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of iron bars, iron rails, bags or catachu, iron girders, bundles of coir ropes, box of luggage, bundles of jogree, bundles of cotton, tins of ghee, bundles of grinding stones, empty casks, bags of sweepings, grain, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 4 days from the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY, THE 28TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT THE FIRST FLOOR, RAHIM MANSION COLABA CAUSEWAY.

Sale of very rich made-to-order artistic latest designed household furniture by Devji Kanji and other well-known makers such as telescopic sliding dining table, dining chairs, handsome made-to-order artistic sideboard, dinner waggons, meat safes, tapestry upholstered full size chesterfield sofa and chairs, rich drawing room cabinet, marble tables, sweet toned full compass grand cottage piano, by W. R. Yates and Sons London, Iron double and single beds, very rich bedroom single and double mirror door almiraha rich cheval glass by Roberts, cloth and gown presses, rich silk woven pictures, table ornaments, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, etc., etc.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the first floor, Rahim Mansion, Colaba Causeway, the very valuable made-to-order artistic latest designed household furniture by Devji Kanji and other well-known makers such as telescopic sliding dining table, dining chairs, handsome made-to-order artistic side board, dinner waggons, meat safes, tapestry upholstered full size chesterfield sofa and chairs, rich drawing room cabinet, marble tables, sweet toned full compass grand cottage piano by W. R. Yates & Sons, London, iron double and single beds, very rich bedroom single and double mirror doors almiraha rich cheval glass by Roberts, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble top dressing and washing tables, easy chairs, teapoys, rich silk woven pictures, table ornaments rich glass, porcelain and plated ware etc., etc.

The property of G. N. Mann Esq.,

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th February, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD LANDED PROPERTY AT VERSOVA

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors for Messrs. Rustomji Nanabhoy Boyce and Nusserwanji Nanabhoy Boyce and in pursuance of the powers of sale reserved to them by the Indenture of Mortgage dated 15th September 1914, and of further charge dated 9th November 1914, and made between Cursetji Framji Bhesania of the one part and Rustomji Nanabhoy Boyce and Nusserwanji Nanabhoy Boyce of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises, the undermentioned leasehold property on TUESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold unoccupied land, part of Survey No. 82 together with the messuages, tenements and buildings, standing thereon, situate at the village of Versova in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in Taluka of Salsette, Thana District, admeasuring about 4,839 square yards and bounded on the North by the public road and the property of Mr. Framji Cowasji Batliwala, on the South by the property of Dr. Dara Muncherji Dastur, on the East by the public road and on the West by the public road and partly by the land of Dr. Dara Muncherji Dastur.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors, at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th February, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to Bank of Bombay.
Tel. No. 3297.

TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

GRAND WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, PIECE-GOODS, IRON SAFE, MOTOR CAR, CYCLE, ARAB HORSE, VIS-A-VIS CARRIAGE, TYPEWRITER, HARMONIUM, PRECIOUS JEWELLERY, ETC.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.), B. MANEKLAL & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms situate at No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to Bank of Bombay.

Very rich and artistic teak and black wood furniture of the latest style and designs typewriter drawing room set.

From H. Munji:—
One folding harmonium 3½, Paris make.
From H. Esmail:—
One fireproof iron safe.
From a private gentleman:—
One chain set with diamonds and rubies.
From an artisan at the risk and account of the defaulting purchaser.
One bracelet set with diamonds.
From a gentleman:—
One ring single diamond (Brilliant) about 7 ratis.
At the risk of the parties concerned.
A lot of jewellery aricles set with diamonds, brilliant, rubies, emeralds, consisting of rings, marquis rings, hoop rings, bracelets, necklaces, earring, kudas, etc
One gold chain.
One gold necklace.
One gold Lagdi about 28 tolas.
At the risk of a partner concerned:—
7 sewer pearls in lots to suit purchasers.
One Arab Horse 7 years in harness
One Vis-a-Vis carriage slightly used.
The articles on view.
The terms 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale balance next day on delivery.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th February, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY "KNOWN AS SAKOOR BUILDING" SITUATE AT KHETWADI MAIN ROAD AND AT THE CORNER OF ISLAMPURA STREET OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of the owner sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 28th day of February 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pig frontage quit and ground rent, land or ground, containing by admeasurement 127 square yards or thereabouts (which is described in old documents as 196 3/9 square yards) together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, known as "Sakoor Building" standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 403 and 404 and New No. A 7677, Old Survey No. 583, 1/583, 3/583 and 584 and New Survey No. 2/5333 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6539 and Street No. 29 (2—4) and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Awabai, alias Ruttonbai, on or towards the East by the Islampura Street; on or towards the South by the Khetwadi Main Road; and on or towards the West by the property of Kalka Moti and which said premises are in the occupation of tenants of the Vendor.

For furher particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th February, 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES LONGCLOTH.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), by order of Sheth Tarachand Hiralal at his shop in 3rd Gulli at Ganeshchawk Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Shetir Dahyabhai Hiralal.

15 bales Longcloth No. 4½ or others (being the 1st and 2nd instalments out of the contract of 30 bales according to the decision of arbitrators).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th February, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 2 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.	

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 181, Hornby Road, Fort. 1

FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION in plays and cinema, buy Silk Open Fans with your advertisement at CHINA-JAPAN STORES, in Abdul Rehman Street, near Crawford Market. 2772

WANTED to know that EASTERN RUPEE POLICIES provide MONEY for MARRIAGES—LOAN WITHOUT INTEREST for EMERGENCIES, BONUS for SELF-SUPPORTING & FAMILY PROVISIONS. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. Write for Prospectus and Agency terms to:—Eastern Investment of Commerce Ld., Fort, Bombay. 2446

MISCELLANEOUS

PERSONS desirous of purchasing landed or house property in Holy Kashi, should address Mr. SHIVA MOHAN LAL, Benares Cantonment. 2730

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DARK ROOM ASSISTANT and a RETOUCHER for a local Photo Studio. Apply Box No. 878, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2770

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST for import office in Fort. Good salary and prospect to deserving person. Apply Box No. 866, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2707

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN to set up and supervise paint manufacturing plant, Bombay, Apply stating salary, qualifications and experience to Box No. 870, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2741

WANTED—A HEAD MASTER, knowing Urdu and a M. B. B. S. or L. M. & S., also an elderly LADY as ASSISTANT SECRETARY to serve in the District. Apply in writing to THE PIONEER AGENCY, 289, Hornby Road. 2780

LINO OPERATORS.—WANTED good, quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Four SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Apply sharp with testimonials to G. L. GODBOLE, L. M. & S., Chief Medical Officer, Radhanpur State. 2645

WANTED—A SMART SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST. Young, energetic and well educated. Salary 40, rising to 50 per mensem. Service in the Central Provinces. Apply to Box No. 873, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2752

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GUJARATI MATRIC on Rs. 25 p. m. Apply to PRINCIPAL, G. T. High School, Bombay. 2751

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply stating lowest salary expected to Box No. 877, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2769

WANTED—An EDUCATED GOVERNESS, Hindoo preferred, for a Hindoo Girl of 11. Apply Box No. 879, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2771

WANTED—A COMPETENT TYPIST having good knowledge of English. Salary Rs. 30. Apply immediately to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—A LIBRARIAN for Darbhanga Raj. Pay 75—100, must be an Orthedox Hindu with knowledge of English and Sanskrit. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, Raj Darbhanga. 2613

WANTED FOR BURMA—Experienced ENGINEER, able to erect and manage caustic soda and paper pulp plants. Apply to Box No. 876, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2760

WANTED.

WANTED—A MAGIC LANTERN in good working order. Apply CIVIL SURGEON and CHAIRMAN, Managing Committee, District Sanitary Association, Bijapur. 2778

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—MOSQUITO NETTING, large consignments to hand. 72in. wide, special rates for wholesale dealers. Apply P. H. CRAMER, Chapel Street, Vepery, Madras. 2728

HANDSEWN FOOTWEAR—Write for our New Illustrated Price List, containing particulars of our Free Pair Offer. Apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER, Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras. 2694.

FOR SALE or TO BE LET.—A large well furnished Bungalow at Lonavla on the Khandala Lanowli Road is to be let to vegetarian Hindus. The owner will also be prepared to receive offers for purchase of the Bungalow. For particulars apply to Messrs. SHROFF & DINSHA, Solicitors, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 2787

TO MILL AGENTS and OWNERS—Roller Skins, Best quality, special low prices for large orders. Samples and prices from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or our Agents, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2695.

BEST QUALITY ONLY—Leathers of all descriptions, including Moroccos, Boot Upper Leathers, Sole Leathers, Harness Leather, White Kid Skins and Chrome Leathers. For Prices and Samples apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or to our AGENTS, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2693.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—A spacious GODOWN in the basement of one of the new buildings off, Hornby Road. Rent Rs. 200 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 880, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2773

TO BE LET TO HINDUS ONLY—A FLAT on Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road. 2731

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Bunder Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

TO BE LET—With immediate occupation the FIRST FLOOR of a centrally situated building in Meadow Street. Suitable for any large Business Office. Frontage a speciality and an advertisement in itself. Will do brilliantly for a jeweller's concern or Trades setting particular value on dazzling light and attractive frontage. Inspection invited. Inquire PRANJIWAN & CO., Tailors and Outfitters, 76, Medow Street. 2779

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (India), Ltd., beg to give notice that they are MOVING from their present OFFICES in Grahams Building to new Offices in a New Building on the Port Trust Ballard Estate. As from MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH 1918, their address will be BALLARD ROAD BOMBAY. The Post Box No. 193 is unchanged.

For The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (India), Ltd.,
H. G. WEBER,
Bombay Manager.

Agents for The Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, and the Tank Storage Co. (India) Ltd. 2657

NOTICE.

THE Steamer KENKON MARU No. 3, is ready to receive cargo for Aden and Suez. The Shippers are requested to send their cargo alongside the steamer at No. 12, Victoria Dock. as early as possible.

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Time-Charterer.

15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Shirazee Building,
Bombay, 25th February, 1918. 2735

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED—A MUNICIPAL ENGINEER on Rs. 250—10—300 with Bicycle allowance of Rs. 4 per mensem.

Applicant must be a graduate in Civil Engineering of any of the Indian Universities with thorough knowledge of Water-works and possessing Municipal experience.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 15th March, 1918.

The selected candidate will have to furnish cash or personal security to the extent of Rs. 500.

For leave and gratuity benefits, see Municipal Rules book.

N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 25th February, 1918. 2774

THE PROSPECT MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Prospect Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918, at 4-15 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday the 22nd to Thursday the 28th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
COWASJEE JEHANGIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th February, 1918. 2775

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the registered office of the Company, Canada Buildings, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made upto 31st December 1917.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the meeting.

By order of the Board.
D. M. WADIA & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th February 1918.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 21st February, to Thursday, the 7th March, 1918, both days inclusive. 2567

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the right of retail vend of Opium for each shop separately in the Town and Island of Bombay for the period of three years commencing from 1st April, 1918, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the TOWN HALL at 12 noon (S.T.) on Tuesday the 5th March 1918.

2. The right of retail vend of Intoxicating Drugs shops will be sold by public auction immediately after the above sales are over.

3 The conditions of sales and the forms of licenses, etc., can be seen at the office of the ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF EXCISE, Town Custom House, Bombay, on any working day during office hours

W. C. SHEPHERD,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay, 18th February, 1918. 2734

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 28th February, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st December, 1917.
(2) To declare a dividend on Preference, Ordinary and Deferred Shares.
(3) Two Directors retire by rotation under Clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd February, to 7th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1918. 2460

THE COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 23, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918, at 5-30 p.m., (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December 1917.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 25th February to Saturday, the 9th March 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

23, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 21st February, 1918. 2620

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

UNLOADING WAGONS ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

OWING to the great shortage of wagons in India, and the very large Military traffic over this Railway, it is as necessary for wagons to be unloaded on Sundays and Holidays as on other days.

On and from 1st March, Sundays and Holidays will not be treated as dies-non, when calculating demurrage.

All consignees are therefore requested regularly to unload their wagons on Sundays and holidays.

J. R. REYNOLDS, Major, I.A.R.O.,
Manager.

21st February, 1918. 2736

FOR SALE.

METHYLATED SPIRIT

AT

MODERATE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES. Large quantity always in stock.

For rates, etc., please apply to—

JAINORLABEDIN ALLIBHOY,
Khetwady 9th Lane,
BOMBAY.

2450

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 150 (Rupees one hundred and fifty) per share for the half year ending 31st December, 1917, will be paid on application at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918, between the hours of 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. (S. T.), to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 20th February, 1918, on production of Share Certificates.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th February, 1918, to 28th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18th February, 1918. 2571

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, KHAN BAHADUR HORMUSJI MANECKJI BHIWANDIWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, did on the 20th day of February, 1918, purchase at a sale by auction from Bai MEHERBAI, widow of BOMANJI EDULJI CASSINATH, MEHERJIBHOY BOMANJI CASSINATH, JIVAJI DINSHAW GHANDY and BOMANJI SORABJI JAMSETJI, the Executors and Trustees under the Will with a codicil thereto, dated respectively the 8th day of August, 1895, and 27th day of August, 1900, of the late Mr. Bomanji Edulji Cassinath, the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure situate between the Girgaum Road and Trinity Street, in the City of Bombay, and known as "Dhobi Talao Old Market," together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, chawls and shops standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 3,000 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 176-240, New Nos. 1501-1786, Old Survey Nos. 1/8162 and 8268 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 2381 and 2541, 2382 and 2456, 2383 and 2543 to 2545, 2534 and 2535, 2536, 2539 and 2540, 2542 and 2537, 2061 and 2538, 2063 and 2531 (2), 2532 and 2533, Street Nos. 91-93-95-97, 62 to 68 and 52, 99, 47, 49, 51 to 61 and 4, 101-3, 5, 1-2-3, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27-29-31-33-35-37-39-41-43-45, 28, 30 to 50, 54-56, 49-51, 56-58-60 and 7,46, 8 to 26 and 4-6-8, 10, 12,14-16 to 26, 72, 74, 7-9-11-13-15 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the Parsee New Fire Tempple, on or towards the South partly by the property of the late Dr. Merwanji Jamsetji Hakim partly by the property of Raghunath Babaji Moray partly by the property of Nasarvanji Chokesy and partly by the property of Atmaram Bros., on or towards the West by Trinity Street and on or towards the East partly by Girgaum Road and partly by the property of Cawasji Fakirji Sidhwa.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1918.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

2783

INTENDED LEASE OF THE RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL PITTY MILLS AT BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE OFFERS are invited by R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver, appointed by the High Court in Suits No. 678 of 1917 and No. 688 of 1917 for the Lease of the Mills and premises known as Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, Bombay, for the purpose of working of the Mills. Every person desiring to take the Lease of the said premises, is required to fill in and sign with his name and address the form of Tender attached to the Particulars and Conditions of Lease, copy whereof can be obtained on payment of Rupees 2 from the Receiver at his office at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or from the undersigned at 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Tender must be sealed and accompanied by a deposit (which deposit will be returned, if the Tender is not accepted), as provided by the Conditions and must be submitted to the said Receiver, on or before the 15th day of March, 1918.

The Receiver does not undertake to accept the highest or any Tender.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Receiver's Attorneys. 2773

LEGAL NOTICES,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POWER OF ATTORNEY granted by our client HAJI MAHOMED HAJI JACKARIAH, of Calcutta, carrying on business in Calcutta, Bombay and elsewhere in the name of Haji Jackariah Jan Mahomed and Co. to Haroon Hasum on the 23rd day of March 1914 has been revoked.

PAYNE & Co.,
Attorneys-at-Law.

Dated, Bombay 28th Feb. 1918. 2785

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai HIRABAI MERWANJI PATEL and Bai AWABAI DADABHOY WORKINGBOXWALLA have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under Survey No. 286 measuring in breadth from North to South fourteen feet and nine inches, and in length from East to West seventy feet or thereabouts be the same little more or less situate at Khetwady in Registration Sub-District of Bombay, with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1725, Street No. 29 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property formerly of Cowasji Maneckji but now of Nusserwanji Pestonji Cooper alias Wagla, on or towards the West by Public Road now known as Parsiwada but formerly known as Ardeshir Dady Street or Dhackji Dadaji Street, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Shapurji Cooverji Mistry and now of Edulji Shapurji Engineer and on or towards the South by the poperty formerly of Framji Fardoonji and now of Dadabhoy Todiwala.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1918.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
2782 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of TRICUMLAL TARACHAND SHA, a widower, late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a grass merchant .....Deceased.

GOPALDAS TARACHAND SHA, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a grain dealer, residing at Lower Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this fourteenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

(Sd.) Mr. GOPALDAS TARACHAND,
Petitioner in person.

14th day of February, 1918. 2784

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHHAGANLAL MEPABHAI, of Bombay Lohar Sutar Inhabitant Hindu ..... Deceased.

Bai DIWALIBAI, Senior widow of CHHAGANLAL MEPABHAI, of Bombay Lohar Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kumbharwada 3rd Lane, without the Fort the adoptive mother and natural guardian of Cooverji Chhaganlal the adopted son to the said deceased a minor under the age of 18 years residing with the Petitioner ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice of Bombay this twenty-third day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 23rd day of February 1918.

Messrs. PANDIA & Co.,
2786. Petitioner's Attorneys.

CULTURED TAILORS
FOR
CUSTOMERS
OF CULTURED TASTE.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CAVASHA NAVROJI SHROFF, Executor of the Will of Bai JERBAI, NUSSERWANJI PESTONJI BHARUCHA, Executor of the Will of NAVROJI KAWASJI MISTRY, PIROJSHAW KAWASJI MISTRY and Bai KUVERBAI CAVASHA SHROFF, all of Bombay Parsee Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. ABDULLALY NOORBHOY CHANDABHOY. Any person having any claim in or upon or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale exchange, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office Nos. 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Bombay Pension and Tax land now redeemed together with the building thereon situate at 4th Marine Street, without the Fort, in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 82 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 683, New No. 3111, Old Survey No. 17, New Survey No. 8383 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 2671 and Street No. 19 and bounded on the East by the property of Jivanji Rustomji Pochkhanawalla on the West by the property of Rajput Parbhoo Becharon the North by the property of Salebhai Currimji Barodawalla and on the South by the 4th Marine Street.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1918.

MANECKLAL & Co.,
2781 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS,

GAIETY'S GAYEST NIGHT IS
At 6-30 To-night At 10 p. m.
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
The
GAIETY REVUE CO.
Presents
Melbourne's New Military Revue
In 6 Topical Scenes 6
15 Musical Numbers 15
VERY WELL TANKS
VERY WELL TANKS
By the FULL Co.,
Introducing
TOM MELBOURNE
BUNNY AUSTIN
EILEEN MELBOURNE
SEE! SEE!!
THE DISASTER
THE
AEROPLANE over BOMBAY
ENEMY FLEET SIGHTED
THE BOMBARDMET
The Modern
DAMON AND PYTHIAS
And
For the first time in India
A Full Size
TANK IN ACTION
AND
DON'T MISS
TOMMY'S
7 DAYS' LEAVE 7
Greatest Sensation of this week!
LAUGHS! LAUGHS!! LAUGHS!!!
Roll on to-night
TO THE GAIETY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT YET?
the picture version of the celebrated nove
"SOPHY OF KRAVONIA"
Armando Vay's latest great production
BY
one of the most well-known authors o the day
ANTHONY HOPE
it is being shown to crowded houses
AT
7, 8-45 10-30 every night
AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
EVERY DAY AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
ONLY THREE NIGHTS MORE
OF PRESENT POPULAR PICTURES.
"THE SAINTLY SINNER"
"THE WAR BRIDEGROOM"
PATHE GAZETTE
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Price:—Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and Ans. 4. Box seats, Re. 2.

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AMUSEMENTS:

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Pathe's Absolute Latest in Serials

'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'

Read the stories in the "Times of India"
This Week Third and Fourth Episodes.
"IN THE CRUCIBLE" & "BEYOND RECALL"

THE MAJESTIC.

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.
(Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous)
To-night at 7, 8-45, 10-30
UNIVERSAL SERIAL EXTRAORDINARY

THE GRAY GHOST.

Episode 4th "The FIGHT," Episode 5th "PLUNDER,"
Episode 6th "The HOUSE of MYSTERY."
Your favourite

EDDIE POLO

in his element
also
Universal Screen Magazine and a roaring L-KO.
Prices from Rs. 2. to as. 2.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

presents
PATHE'S
"HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR."
And
A delightful Pathe's gold Rooster in 5 Acts
"THE CIGARETTE GIRL"
Featuring
GLADYS HULETTE
Heroine of Miss "No-Body"
7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m. daily. "ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

EXCITING SCENES IN GREAT ELDORADO SERIAL.

Here are a few of the exciting scenes in the opening chapters of

THE GREAT SECRET

The Stupendous Serial with
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN & BEVERLY BAYNE
in the leading parts.

A magnificent House of Mystery, occupied by the Great Master, where the Secret Seven holds its meetings.

A fight between William Strong (Mr. Bushman) and a band of kidnappers. Those appearing as members of the band are former pugilists of note, and the fighting is the real thing.

Blowing up of a house. The purpose was to kill the hero and heroine, but they escape just before the explosive goes off.

Rescue of Beverly Clarke (Miss Bayne) from in front of a train by William Strong, who stands on the running board of an automobile and seizes her.

SEE EACH AND ALL OF THESE THRILLING SCENES TO-NIGHT AT

ELDORADO ITALIAN CINEMA

Lamington Road, North. TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Liverpool, Feb. 25th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
February	23.96+1
March	23.50—3
April	..
May	22.74—1
June	..
July	22.76+3

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	22.28
Feb.-Mar.	22.19
March-April	22.10
April-May	22.02
May-June	21.94
June-July	21.86

U. Dgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York: Feb. 25th

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	25,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	19,000
" to Continent..	Nil
Futures at New York Mar.	30.32
" May.	30.72
Spot Cotton at New York	31.95
" at New Orleans..	31.50
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	30.28
" May.	29.72
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	85½

Bales.

Week's Exports to Japan	18,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,469,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,178,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)
Feb. 27.

This morning the tone of the market was steadier and Good Broach was quoted Rs. 657/8 Exchange and Rs. 659 Association. During the morning business was reported on Exchange terms at Rs. 660, and the Marwari bazaar opened firm at Rs. 662 and quickly advanced to Rs. 665, remaining at and about this price for some time with business passing. At 3-15 p.m. the rate was Rs. 666, and later on Rs. 667. At Colaba business was done at Rs. 666½ and the market closed steady at Rs. 667. A fair business has been done, Japanese houses and the bazaar being buyers.

Ready cotton has been firm, and higher prices have been asked all round. There has been a fair demand and buyers have had to meet the market.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach	—	April	667
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola	—	March	658
" " Khandelsh	—	"	632
" " Muthia	—	"	622
" " Bengal	—	"	610
Fully Good Bengal	—	"	549
Good Sawginned Dhafwar	—	May/June	670
" M G. Westerns	—	"	655

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

Broach Good	668
Akola	653
Bengal	553

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 27TH FEBRUARY 1918

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	625	615	552	522	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	625	615	552		"
M.G. Wardha		635	565		"
M. G. Nagpore		635	565		"
M.G. Yeotmal		676			"
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		664			"
M.G. Amraoti		662			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		655	630		"
M.G. Khandelsh		635	610		"
M.G. Muthia		625	595		"
M.G. Broach		679	673	666	1-28 April.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 27th Feb., 1918, at 5 p.m.

Growths	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	625	615	552	—	Ready
Selade-Punjab (M.G.)	625	615	552	—	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	635	610	—	Ready
Akola Khamg	—	655	630	—	Ready
Karanja (M.G)	—	662	642	—	Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	—	669	649	—	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	—	675	655	—	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	695	665	—	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	—	695	665	—	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	—	—	—	666	1/25th Apl: 18
Broach (M.G.)	—	—	—	—	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	—	625	595	—	Ready

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 26th February:—

Cotton	13,035 bales.
Wheat	31,643 cwts.
Linseed	10,293 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	1,824 "
Gingellyseed	542 "
Poppyseed	702 "
Groundnuts	1,002 "
Castorseed	5,353 "
Rice	6,694 "
Myrabollams	2,525 "
Cottonseed	2,370 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	8,282 "
Jowar	2,908 "
Maize	Nil "
Barley	520 "

"These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET,

BULLION.

Bar Gold 26-8.
Sovereign 16-7-6.
Silver Ready ex-duty 98-15.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-duty 99-1.
Silver 2nd Sett. ex-duty 99-7.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 months' sight credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192.
3 months' sight France Fr. 198½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 149½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 207½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 297½.
60 days Sight Japan Rs 144½.
Bank demand on New York Rs 207.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47.
Ex-warrant 93-12.
5½ per cent War Bonds 1020-1922 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent Paper 68/4.
4½ per cent Port Trust long-dated due 1936, 88.
4 per cent Port Trust long-dated 76.
4 per cent Municipal long-dated 76.
4 per cent Municipal short-dated 78.
4 per cent Bombay City Improvement Trust long-dated 78.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 93.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady and a fair amount of business was done for the April settlement as well as in Budlee.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2010, Swadeshis 2040, Simplex 930, Pearls 635, Madhavjees 2370 to 2430, Luxmi Cottons 1680, Kohinoor 1130, Indore Malwas 367/8, Kasturchands 1320, Fazulbhoys 880, Davids 612/8, Currimbhoys 430, Nagpurs 2615, Bombay Uniteds 1030, Advances 1050, Katni Ordinary 280, Tatas Ordinary 257/8, Alcocks 1010, Bombay Burmas 1150, and Tata Hydros 1220.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2015, Swadeshis 2045, Simplexs 935, Pearls 640, Luxmi Cottons 1700, Madhavjees 2435, Kohinoors 1132-8, Indore Malwas 370, Davids 615, Currimbhoys 427/8, Centurys 452/8, Nagpurs 2617/8, Bombay Dyeings 1180, Katnis Ordinary 285, Tatas Ordinary 260, Indian Cement 332/8, Alcocks 995, Bombay Burmas 1155, Bombay Steams 300, and Telephones 195.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

There was a better feeling in the market which showed itself chiefly in jute mill shares, for which there was a strong inquiry and a large business was put through at advancing rates. The market is growing steady. Coal shares were not enquired for. Only a limited business being reported in the miscellaneous and industrial section. There was no feature of special interest. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 35/8, 35/12; Burra Dhomo 12; Industry 12/13.

Jute:—Anglo-India (ord) 234 to 247/8; Alliance (ord) 546, 550; Barnagore (ord) 181, 184, Budge Budge (ord) 525, 528, 518; Clive (ord) 236/8, 235, 236/8, 239/8; Dalhousie (ord) 480; 620, 625, 627, Cinnison (ord) 840 to 852; Khardah (prefs) 103; Lawrence (ord) 442; Larence (prefs) 115; Lansdowne (ord) 206 to 301; Lothian (ord) 234, 230, 231, 233, Naihati (ord) 441/8; New Central (ord) 533 to 543; Northbrook (ord) 46/4, 46/8, 45/12 to 46/4; Northbrook (prefs) 115; Reliance (ord) 38/12, 39; Standard (ord) 514, 517; Waverlay 9/12.

Miscellaneous: Anglo-Oriental (new 41/4; Bengal Brass 25/4, 25/8; British Burma Petroleum 8/4 x. d.; Champaran Sugar 190; Dunbar Cotton (ord) 56; Dunbar Cotton (prefs) 132; Kalyanpur Lime 19/4, 19/8; Kluang Rubber 9/12; Union Jute Debenture 96.

Government paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs 68/12 to 69/4 and small lots at Rs 69/4 to 69/6.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 23rd Feb. 1918.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 23rd Feb. 1918.		
G.I.P. Rly	24,91,000	4,52,21,746
A.D.C. Rly	70,100	12,84,402
B.K. Rly	5,000	73,106
C.B. Rly	7,500	1,17,200
Total	25,73,600	4,66,96,454
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 23rd Feb. 1917.		
G.I.P. Rly	23,23,029	4,18,10,175
A.D.C. Rly	70,049	11,93,961
B.K. Rly	5,684	76,003
C.B Rly	9,327	1,31,992
Total	24,06,089	4,33,12,221
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly	+1,87,971	+33,11,571
A.D.C. Rly	+51	+90,441
B.K. Rly	—684	—2,987
C.B. Rly	—1,827	—14,792

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 23rd Feb. 1918	17,800	2,93,054
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 23rd Feb. 1917	13,752	2,79,913
Increase or Decrease	+4,048	+13,061

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 23rd Feb. 1918.	2,300	32,307
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 23rd Feb. 1917.	1,291	22,756
Increase or Decrease	+1,009	+9,551

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st Dec 1917.

BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd., was held yesterday, Mr. R. W. Hartar presiding, when the report for the year 1917 was passed and the following dividends sanctioned:—Rs. 500 on shares of Rs. 2,500; Rs. 25 on shares of Rs. 125. Messrs. Leslie Crawford and S. J. Gillum were re-elected directors.

UNION MILLS CO, LTD.

At the annual general meeting of the Union Mills Co. Ltd., on Wednesday, in moving the adoption of the annual Report, Mr. Meyer Nissim said:—As must have been seen from the Directors' Report, the Weaving extension was fully running last year. As the result of the highly remunerative rates that prevailed for cloth, all mills in Bombay did remarkably well and our mill also had its share of prosperity. The Directors have recommended a modest dividend only in view of the Mill's heavy indebtedness and with the idea of starting and accumulating a reserve for repairs and additions to machinery and buildings which may become necessary in years to come. Conditions for the textile industry at the moment are by no means as favourable as they were last year. Cotton has advanced very considerably in value owing mainly to a short crop without a corresponding reduction in the consumptive demand with the result that the margin of profit between spindle point and the finished goods has much narrowed down. At the same time the prospects of the next six months at least cannot be said to be but good. The Union Mill I may say has still remunerative contracts on hand aid is for a certain period at any rate in a more or less favourable position.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Feb, 27th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	1,751-8
Total up-to-date	28,28,317

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

RECORD OF STEADY PROGRESS.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank of India, Limited, was held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Alice Building, Fort, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding.

After Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Manager of the Bank, had read the notice of the meeting, Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Chairman of the Board of Directors, rose to move the adoption of the Directors' Report and made the following remarks:—

With your permission, I will take the Report and Balance Sheet of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1917, as read. You will notice that the business of the Bank shows a notable increase this year and its position has been further strengthened by the increase of its Capital to Rs. 50,00,000. A comparison of the present Balance Sheet with those of previous years will show a marked progress year after year in every Department of our Institution. The position of the Bank as regards the Working Capital continues to show very satisfactory results. Our Fixed and Current Deposits have increased from Rs. 1,46,00,000 to Rs. 3,57,00,000 during the year, i.e., an increase of over 140 per cent. On the other hand, we hold in cash and gilt edged and other readily realisable securities, the sum of Rs. 2,13,00,000. You will see that out of the Net Profit of Rs. 2,88,379-14-3 for the year 1917, we have carried the sum of Rs. 1,40,000 to the Reserve Fund and recommend the payment of the sum of Rs. 1,32,500 as Dividend for the year. I hope you will appreciate this policy of your Board, as it is to the interest of the Bank to build a strong Reserve out of the Profits. The Dividend of 7½ per cent. for the year 1917, will, we trust, be considered satisfactory and it compares favourably with the Dividend of previous years, viz., 6¼ per cent. in 1916 and 4½ per cent. in 1915. Without making further comments on the figures of the Balance Sheet, I will only say that the steady progress of this purely Indian Bank and the full confidence of the Public that it enjoys, may justly be looked upon with satisfaction by all who are interested in the progress and welfare of Indian Banking. As to the interest taken by the Directors in the working of the Bank, you will be pleased to hear that besides the Weekly Meetings of the Board, special Committees of the Directors look after and scrutinise in details the work done at Head Office as well as at Branches.

BRANCHES IN THE PUNJAB.

The Shareholders will be glad to hear that we have selected the Punjab as our next field for opening Branches and we hope to start business operations shortly at Lahore, Amritsar and Delhi. We have secured the services of Mr. Nandlal Puri, Chief Manager and Secretary of the Punjab National Bank, Ltd., and our Punjab Branches will work under him. Now turning to the general business conditions and industrial developments in the past year, we find that in spite of War conditions the financial prosperity of India has greatly increased. Crores of our surplus monies have been invested in War Loans and industrial enterprises and there is every hope of a bright future for industrial developments in India. Besides the many lessons we have learnt from the War, we have felt and felt seriously India's total insignificance in industrial enterprises. However, it is satisfactory to note that new industries are springing up in various parts of the Indian Empire, and I believe that after a long period of idle talk and unpardonable negligence as regards industrial pursuits in the country we are at last commencing to develop our resources in earnest. Before concluding, I would like to add a word of praise for the good and loyal work done by our Staff and particularly by our Manager, Mr. Sorabji Pochkhanawala. The prosperity and good management of the Bank is principally due to him and I assure you that in saying this, I have no wish to please or flatter him, but only state what I conscientiously believe to be the fact. With these few remarks, gentlemen, I beg to propose.

"That the Directors' Report dated the 22nd January 1918 be adopted and the accounts for year ended 31st December 1917, as printed and circulated to the Shareholders, be approved and passed as correct."

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The following is the report of the Board of Directors for the year 1917:

The net profits of the year including Rs. 24,114-13-0 brought forward amounts to, Rs. 3,12,494-11-3; From this sum an *ad-interm* dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, free of Income-Tax was paid for six months ended 30th June 1917, on the Old Capital, Rs. 52,500; The Directors have transferred to Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,40,000; Rs. 1,92,500.

The Directors now propose:—

To pay a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, free of Income-Tax on the Old Capital for the half year ended 31st December 1917, Rs. 60,000; To pay a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, free of Income-Tax, on the New Capital for the three months ended 31st December 1917, Rs. 20,000; To pay Bonus to Bank's Staff, Rs. 9,500; To carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 30,494-11-3; Rs. 3,12,494-11-3.

Bank's Business—The shareholders will have satisfaction to note that our Bank's business continues to grow all round, year after year, and very substantial progress—an increase of over Rupees two crores in the current accounts and fixed deposits—has been made during last year as can be seen from the following figures testifying to the complete confidence of the investing Public in the cautious and steady business policy of our Institution:—

1st December	1914,	Rs. 30,40,000;
1st December	1915,	Rs. 50,30,000;
1st December	1916,	Rs. 1,46,60,000;
1st December	1917,	Rs. 3,57,00,000.

Increase in Bank's Capital—Our rapidly growing business is a most satisfactory factor in the last five years' working. Taking that fact into consideration and also with a view to increase our ability to take a more important part and our proper share in after-War times in the ever growing requirements of Indian Banking, the directors thought it advisable to issue and get the balance of our un-issued shares subscribed. Our authorized and subscribed capital now stands at Rs. 50 lakhs with Rs. 25 lakhs paid up.

Jharia-Agency.—During the year we have opened a Branch at Jharia (Coal Fields Centre of Bengal), and it has met a long felt want of Colliery Proprietors and those engaged in Coal-Trade.

Two of the Directors Mr. Kalianji Vardhman Jetsey and Mr. Mulji Haridas retire under Article No. 65 of Articles of Association of the Company, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

In accordance with the Articles, the Board has nominated the Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna as a Director. You will be requested to confirm his appointment.

You will be requested to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Mr. Nanabhai Talackchand seconding the resolution, said:—

"I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution now placed before you by our worthy Chairman, and I am sure you will all agree with me that shareholders can rightly congratulate themselves for such an excellent result of the Indian Bank. I think the Directors have done the right thing for the interest of the Shareholders as well as Depositors, by increasing the Bank's capital and bringing it to a large sum of Rs. 50,00,000. Really, it will interest many of you to know that our Bank's deposits to-day amount to nearly 3½ crores which is more than the total deposits of all the Indian banks under Indian management now in existence in India, taken together. Their total number is about forty as it appears from the statistical tables relating to banks in India issued by the Department of Statistics."

The resolution was carried.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

Mr. M. F. Khan proposed and Mr. J. D. Khambatta seconded: "That out of Rs 1,19,994-11-3 available for distribution after the transfer of Rs 1,40,000 to Reserve Fund as passed by the Board of Directors, a dividend at the rate of eight per cent per annum, free of Income Tax for the half-year ended 31st December 1917, be and is hereby declared payable on and after the 4th March 1918 to the Shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of the Bank on the 14th February 1918; Rs. 9,500 be paid to the staff as Bonus, and that the balance of Profit and Loss Account, Rs. 30,494-11-3 be carried forward to next year's account."

The resolution was carried.

Mr. J. S. Gazdar proposed and Mr. Mody seconded: "That Mr. Kalianji Vurdhman Jetsey and Mr. Mooljі Haridas who retire by rotation be re-elected as Directors."

The resolution was carried.

Mr. N. M. Dumania moved: "That the appointment made by the Board of the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna as a Director be confirmed."

Mr. M. P. Bharucha seconded the resolution which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. J. R. Crisp, seconded by Mr. C. H. Slater, the following resolution was carried: "That Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. be appointed Auditors for weekly audits in addition to half-yearly audits at a remuneration of Rs. 1,800 per year, and Khan Bahadur T. A. Dalal be appointed auditors for monthly audits in addition to half-yearly audits at a remuneration of Rs 600 per year."

CHAIRMAN THANKED.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia, proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Board of Directors, Manager and the Staff, said:—

"I have much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Members of the Board of Directors and to the Manager and the Staff. We have had splendid reports of this Bank from year to year, but the past year's record beats all those reports both in respect of magnitude of business and in respect of profits. From 30 lakhs in 1914, the current accounts and fixed deposits have increased to over 3½ crores; this I am sure you all very greatly appreciate. If I may venture to offer a suggestion, I should like the Board to consider the desirability of extending the scope of the business of the Bank by undertaking Exchange Business with foreign countries, particularly with Africa, America, China and Japan. In my humble opinion, based on my experience, I feel confident, it would be a very successful and profitable undertaking and would give great facility to those doing export and import business with these countries. Before I conclude, allow me to say that we are all indeed beholden to the Board for the steady growth of business and the careful and skillful administration which marks the management of this Bank. Our acknowledgements are particularly due to the Chairman, Mr. Billimoria for his valued assistance and guidance, and the Manager, Mr. Pochkhanawala for the zeal and ability shown by him in rearing this Institution and for the courtesy and tact displayed by him towards all, in their dealings with this Central Bank—the centre of gravity and safety of the Indian merchants and investors."

The resolution was carried and the proceedings terminated.

THE EXCELSIOR
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents the
BANDMAN COMEDY CO.
To-day 9-30 p.m.
"GRUMPY"
Cyril Maude's Masterpiece
Prices as usual. **Plan at ROSE & Co.,**

To-night at 6-30 p.m.
The most famous of the Pathe Serial Films
"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

CRUSADE
AGAINST
CONSUMPTION.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS.

At the request of numerous sufferers, I am EXTENDING MY VISIT till March 5th.

FREE INTERVIEWS.
FRIDAY and MONDAY, 8 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.
Other days by appointment only.

Remember my uncle was an eminent Doctor, M.D., in England and that I am the only man in Bombay who can PROVE that he cures Consumption in all stages.

REV. G. R. WALTERS
M.L.L.L.D., B.A.T.C.D.,
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by using the Annapurna Cooker It is the simplest and most effecient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others. Write a card to-day to:—
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BANK OF BOMBAY

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 23rd February, 1918.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	90,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 426,85,845	
" Deposits at Branches " 91,84,138	5,18,69,783
Other Deposits	20,55,94,742
Post Bills	6,455
Sundries	18,29,783
Rs.	27,86,70,764

ASSETS:

	Rs.
Government Securities	7,12,57,624
Other authorised Securities	21,03,519
Credits on Government and other authorised securities	1,41,36,341
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	7,29,30,917
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,20,56,477
Dead Stock	8,69,517
Stamps	6,400
Bullion	3,188
Balances with other Banks	9,443
Sundries	3,42,988
Cash	10,56,63,062
Rs.	27,86,70,764

STOP PRESS.

AN AMBASSADOR OF UNITY.

THE latest addition to the Indian Political literature is the publication of a handsome volume under the title of "An Ambassador of Unity," which contains the speeches of the Hon. Mr. Mohomed Ali Jinnah, of whom the late Mr. Gokhale said: "He has true stuff in him and that freedom from all sectarian prejudice which will make him the best ambassador of the Hindu-Muslim Unity." The speeches cover all topics of the day and the volume opens with a Foreword by the Hon. the Rajah of Mahmudabad, together with a biographical appreciation by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and is published by Messrs. Ganesh and Co., Madras, at the popular price of Rs. 2, well got up and also with an index.

Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU writes:—These valuable speeches, which, now collected for the first time, cannot fail to arouse profound and vivid interest in the minds of all who are concerned with the vital issues of contemporary political events and activities in India.

The Hon. The RAJAH of MAHMUDABAD writes:—The speeches reveal a study in a spirit of abiding and inextinguishable faith, of the problems affecting the political destiny of India, of which no other worker among the Indian Mussalmans has so far given proof in an equal degree.

DENTAL NOTICE

OTHER ORGANS AFFECTED

Decaying and distorted teeth favour the retention of food debris, in which THE MOST MALIGNANT MICRO-ORGANISMS DEVELOP, and, cause slow bacterial poisoning, infecting the system generally.

Irritation produced by diseased teeth and gums is frequently the origin of many nerve disturbances, affections of the eyes and ears, headache, neuralgia, especially in the face. Some forms of insanity have also been traced to conditions associated with diseased teeth and unhealthy gums.

THEREFORE

KEEP YOUR TEETH IN ORDER.

CONSULT

DR. CARR, D.D.S.

DENTAL OFFICE

107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Oppt. Clock Tower, over French Bank.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared to meet the Requirements of the New Income Tax Act. Audit of Books of firms undertaken.

Apply to

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant,

THE

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

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SUB-AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Messrs. MEHTA Bros.

Shamshet Street, BOMBAY.

Beware of Imitations & Substitutes.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Meeting of Bombay Corporation: 3-40 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 3.

Mails for Muscat, Charbar, Henjam, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit and Gwadur, will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 8-0 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.

MONDAY, March 4.

Exemption Tribunal sitting, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.

Bombay Art Society Exhibition: Last day for receiving pictures.

Balloting for three Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust, Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10.

St. Andrew's Church Sale of Work, Town Hall Opening Ceremony 5 p.m. by Mrs G. Carmichael.

SATURDAY, March, 9.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m., Registered letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m. and parcels up to 2 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Karleker's Royal Circus, at Mastan Talao, Bellasis Road, 9-30 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: "Passing Show" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail..	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba:—

	BOMBAY, Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	16 4
Gujrat Mail	8 25	21
Kalbhawar 3rd Clas Express ..	7 40	21

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

SHABOODIN.—Majoom Daoodbhai Saheb, First Assistant Head Priest to the Mullaji Saheb of the Daood Bora Community, on February 27, at Surat; deeply mourned by all Daood Boras.—Sett Nanabhoy Hasanally Jinawalla. (Other papers please copy.)

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, to-day commencing at 6-15.

B. E. S. T. & CO., LTD.

The date of the extraordinary general meeting of the Company convened by the notice, dated 23rd instant, should be Wednesday, the 6th March, 1918, and not Thursday as wrongly printed in the notice.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6 p.m. on "The Worlds we live in." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

DEATH OF A DAOODY BORA PRIEST.

Majoom Daoodbhai Saheb Shaboodin, first assistant head priest to the Mullaji Saheb of Daood Bora community, died yesterday morning, at his residence at Surat. His death is deeply mourned by whole Daoody Bora, community and Bora shops were closed in his honour in Bombay.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

11TH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(To be run on Saturday.)

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Silver Balm 9-12, Pastime 9-9, Forward III 9-2, Radiant 9-0, Francis Armand 8-10, Pantomime II 8-8, Mazboot 8-7, Summer Thyme 8-5, Bandit 8-3, Cyanite 8-3, St. Andrews 7-11, Rueful 7-11, Our Day 7-3, St. Bawn 7-0, All Silk 6-10.

THE NOTTINGHAM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Loxwood 9-12, Foolish Fancy 9-11, Forfeit Lass 9-11, Premiere 9-7, County Cricket 9-4, Black Kite, 9-3, Vanity Box 8-12, Kenilworth 8-6, Bellicose 8-1, Dunskey 8-0, Bed-time 7-13, Billy Bawn 7-11, Gipsy's Advice 7-10, Matchless Maud 7-10, Bedspread 7-9, Dorian 7-4, Sospello 7-0.

THE GOSFORTH PARK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Haven of Rest 9-8, Bright Bird 9-5, Spearwood 9-4, Enchantment 9-2, Eagle's Nest 8-12, Penny Pie 8-12, Dyna 8-12, Wavelet's Dupe 8-11, Hunyadi 8-8, Claim A 8-7, Birthday Clothes 8-7, Sophie 8-5, Sungrebe 8-3, Decorum 7-13, Watch Tower 7-11, Flotelle 7-11, Symptoms 7-10, Madrina 7-9, Santa Claus 7-9, Mousme 7-8, Saunterer 7-1, Falcon Queen 6-11.

THE CAMPOLI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Ace of Royals 9-12, Dartmoor 9-3, Saidan 9-2, Four Aces 8-13, Vellard 8-12, Gazal 8-9, Lord Rosebery 8-5, Najdi 8-0, Fury 7-11, Maasal 7-4, Investment 7-4, Natal 7-2, Ata Allah 7-2, Dhajdan 7-0, Compradore 7-0, Bayonet 6-12, Saood 6-8, Garland 6-7, Justice 6-7, Bill Bailey 6-7, Aladdin 6-7, Quantity 6-7, Harrington 6-7, Second String 6-7, Full Moon 6-7, Financier 6-7, Tit Bits 6-7, Mid-Air 6-7.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 7 lbs.

THE BASSEIN PLATE.—Dn. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Black Ivory 9-6, Lord Roseberry 9-5, Royal Court, 9-5, Najdi 9-2, Fury 8-13, Ajmer 8-13, Morning Light 8-13, Rose Hill 8-9, Good Luck 8-8, Longboat 8-6, Collector 8-4, Balloon 8-4, Sultan II 8-4, Amir Aswad 8-1, Kaiumers 8-0, Marmora 8-0, Dandelion (late Full House), 7-13, Pacific 7-9, Angler 7-9, Edward 7-7, Justice 7-7, Resold 7-6, Fairy Gold 7-6, Cingalee 7-6.

THE BASSEIN PLATE.—Dn. II. Distance 1 mile.

Mandil 9-6, Adil 9-4, Acetine 9-3, Quantity 9-1, Ruby Fish 9-1, Shailan 9-0, Raven 9-0, Safi 9-0, Good Morning 8-13, Argonaut 8-11, Eldorado 8-11, Duhallow 8-11, Full Moon 8-11, Royal Taj 8-7, Devildom 8-5, Dolphin 8-4, Hudson 8-2, Second String 8-2, Boxer 8-1, Paradise 8-1, Rage 8-0, Salim 7-13, Tawakul 7-12, Vanguard 7-11, Shatra 7-10, Tasmania 7-8, Britannia 7-8, Royalist 7-6, Kurman 7-6, (late Barjora), Tit Bits 7-5, Repeater 7-4, Viking 7-3, Panama 7-3, Warminster 7-0, Investor 6-12, Mid-Air 6-10, Shabash 6-10.

Forfeits for the above races due, if not struck out by 4 p.m., to-day.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 28TH OF FEBRUARY, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

AT 11-30 A.M. TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTE OF DECREE.

703-16—Payne & Co., Ratanbai v. Shirinbai & ors, Mer K & Co., Payne & Co., Sham M & H, Un P & P, Mirza M & M.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

15-17—Mirza M & M, Rajabali Ramji Lakhdher v. Abdul Kadar Ismail Gool Mahomed, Matu J & M.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMRS' REPORT.

431-15—Shroff & D, Messrs. Jamsetji H Billimoria & Co. & firm v. Dhiraji Navalmal, N C Dalal.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

14-18—Surveyor & Co., Salum H Babu v. Sassoon Aboody, Captain & V.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

906-17—Ardeshir H D & Co., Messrs Vadilal & Co. a firm v. Messrs J F Shroff & Co. a firm, Unwalla P and P.

1103-17—Unwalla P & P, Cawasji Pallonji Mistry v. Messrs Gilman & Co. a firm, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

Special Case, 1213-17—Crawford B & Co., Peter William Monie Munl. Comnr. v. The Revd. Robert Scott, Mirza M & M.

811-17—Dastur and Co., Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little & Co.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co. Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K & G, Lalchand Jusodanandan & Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji & anr, Jamsetji R & D.

754-17—Kanga & S, Rehmatbai widow v Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.

1266-16—Rustomji & G, Rewabai widow v. Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

1355-16—Rustomji & G. Parwatibai widow v. Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D & Co.

SEQUEL TO RASH DRIVING.

MENDICANT'S DEATH.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad Sergeant Bull charged, Noor Mahomed Vazir, a hack victoria driver with driving his victoria in such a rash and negligent manner on the 10th February as to cause the death of a mendicant, name unknown. Mr. R. S. Pandit defended the accused. It was alleged that at 1 p.m. on the day in question, accused was driving along the junction of Bellasis and Frere Roads, near the Parsi Statue, and although warned by the Police not to drive fast, he continued to do so. As a result of this a mendicant came into contact with the horse's mouth and fell in the tramlines. His skull was fractured from which he died in the J. J. Hospital, where he had been taken for treatment. The defence was that the death of the man was not the result of his having come in contact with the mouth of the horse, the cause was that he fell head downwards which caused the fracture of the skull.

Taking into consideration all these facts the Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 100.

MTTOR-CYCLIST FINED.

FOR NON-PRODUCTION OF LICENSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Inspector Chapman charged Mr. T. Robinson of Messrs. Parke Davis and Co. with failing to produce his motor cycle driving license when called upon to do so by Mr. Chapman on the 6th February on Esplanade Road. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Re. 1.

MESOPOT PICTURES FOR THE U. S.

MR. WARDLAW MILNE TO LECTURE WITH VERNONS' FILMS.

Under the auspices of the War Office and with a view to show the work done for our Troops in Mesopot, by the Women's Branch of Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund and by Agencies such as, Red Cross, and St. John's Ambulance, a series of excellent photographs shewing the work done there was taken in hand and this series of films was produced by the well-known and enterprising firm of Messrs. Vernon of this city. These films which give an excellent idea of the noble work carried out at Bagdad, Basrah, Amarah and the different centres in Mesopot, were privately exhibited last week at the Freeman Thomas Hospital before her Excellency the Lady Willingdon, his Excellency being unable to attend on account of his recent accident, and were much admired on account of the clearness with which one was able to judge of the enormous difficulties under which our brave Soldiers, both Indian and British, are heroically working there. The films will be exhibited to the public, ere long and they will be able to judge for themselves of their excellence.

To shew the West the work done, Mr. Wardlaw Milne who left for the United States yesterday, *via* Calcutta has undertaken to give an extended lecture tour in the Sstates, along with shewing the films. He is quite qualified for this work as after his return to Bombay from his brief tour in Mesopot, he delivered an interesting lecture on what he had seen.

In addition to the above films of Mesopot, Mr. Milne takes with him the excellent series of films depicting the work done at "Queen Mary's Technical School" for disabled Indian Soldiers (also produced by Messrs. Vernons') which were privately viewed by Lord and Lady Willingdon a fortnight ago. These should prove instructive as shewing the interest taken by the Women's Branches in Bombay, Poona, Deolali etc., in amelorating the condition of our brave Indian Soldiers who have been maimed in the heroic work of defending our country.

MODI SCRIPT.

OPTION OF USE IN OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

In Press Note dated 8th March 1917 it was stated that Government had issued orders that no modification was necessary in the orders previously passed by them by which the Balbodh script was substituted for Modi in official correspondence and records in the districts of the Central Division. It was also stated that Government had issued orders directing the adoption of the Balbodh script in lieu of Modi in all official correspondence and records in the Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts. Subsequently, in a Resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye and passed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held in October 1917, the Council recommended that the Modi script should be restored in official correspondence and records of Government. In view of this Resolution, Government have directed that the orders mentioned above should be modified as shown below:—

(1) Document and copies of documents forming part of the records of Registration Offices, entries in the Record of Rights, and all notices issued to the public should be written in Balbodh;

(2) All other records may be written either in Balbodh or in Modi at the option of the writer, subject, however, to the condition of their being *legibly* written. The decision whether in any particular case this condition is fulfilled shall rest with the Collector, District Judge or other head of office concerned.

MARWARI MONEY-LENDER'S DEATH

INQUEST ADJOURNED.

The dead body of a Marwari money-lender, named Hansraj Bhimaji, aged about 55, having his place of business at Nagdevi Street, was found lying near a haystack in a field off Fergusson Road on Tuesday, and was removed to the morgue, where Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest. It appeared that the deceased was last seen alive at a feast at the C. P. Tank on Saturday last. The head of the deceased was apparently smashed and it appeared that death had occurred a day or two before the body was found. Some papers were found in his pocket which gave clue to his identification.

Inspector Ahmedally has been making enquiries into the matter.

An inquest was held by Dr. W. Nunan at the Coroner's Court, when after the body had been identified, further enquiry was adjourned.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

TWO BOYS KNOCKED DOWN.

Motor car No. 6348, driven by John Gomes, was going along Cruickshank Road towards Dhobi Talao on Tuesday, when two boys named Hanoch Isaac and Saval Isaac, brothers, aged 12 and 14 respectively, residing at Bellasis Road, rushed across the road from the "maidan" and ran into the left mudguard and were knocked down. Luckily they sustained only abrasions for which they were treated at the G. T. Hospital and sent home in the evening.

Motor "Black Maria" of the City Police was proceeding along Parel Road on Tuesday evening when a Hindu boy aged six years attempted to cross the road in front of the van and was knocked down. He escaped with injuries to the second toe of his right foot and slight abrasions and was treated at the Sir J. J. Hospital and sent home.

It is understood that arrangements have been made to give railway facilities for the transportation of cotton piece goods from Calcutta to up country stations in order to relieve the situation caused by the accumulation of stocks at the former centre, and shortage of supplies elsewhere.

BOMBAY SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Sailors' Home Society was held yesterday, Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins, presiding.

After the minutes of the last annual meeting were read and confirmed the report of the committee for the year, 1917, was taken as read and adopted.

The report among other things stated:—

The total number of officers and men, boarded in the Home during the year was 1,07,786, being a daily average of 295.30, against a daily average of 208.42 in 1916. During the year, 65 destitute merchant seamen were admitted to the Home and maintained by the Board of Trade. There were also 20 admissions into the Home of cases of destitution amongst merchant seamen maintained at the expense of the Home. There were 17 admissions into St. George's Hospital of officers and seamen of the Merchant Service. Men of the Royal Navy requiring medical attention were treated and sick-berth staff posted for duty in the Home. The messing arrangements were carried out as in previous years and gave satisfaction. The inmates of the Home were treated to a special dinner on Christmas Day out of the funds of the Home, and were similarly treated on New Year's Day by the Home Purveyor. The Reading Room was well supplied with English newspapers and periodicals. The local daily newspapers and "latest telegram slips" have been regularly supplied, and the Committee desire to thank the proprietors of the "Advocate of India" and the "Bombay Chronicle" for continuing to supply a daily copy of their paper gratis. The Committee desire to thank those ladies and gentlemen who have kindly sent books and periodicals during the year. The Committee also tender their thanks to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for their grant of English newspapers and periodicals to the value of £12 for the year 1917. The extensions for the separate accommodation for officers of the Merchant Service were, owing to the war, shared by these Officers and Chief Petty Officers of H. M's Royal Navy. By special request of the Royal Naval Authorities larger numbers of men of that service have been accommodated in the Home, and by reason of this increase in men it was found necessary proportionately to increase the bathing and sanitary accommodation.

LIQUOR SHOPS AUCTION.

HIGH BIDS.

The auctioning of liquor shops was concluded yesterday when 64 shops were put up for the highest bids. These realized an aggregate of Rs. 7,07,100, which added to the total of Rs. 9,21,708 of the first two days for 112 shops brings the grand total to Rs. 16,28,808, for 176 shops of the town and Island of Bombay (excepting the privileged shops.) Bids in many cases ascended very high closing with double and treble the starting figures.

The following are a few principal bids:—

No. 212 fetched the big sum of Rs. 25,100:—

No.	127	starting at	4,000	closed for	9,400
"	128	"	3,000	"	9,000
"	130	"	4,300	"	9,400
"	136	"	7,000	"	17,000
"	171	"	3,000	"	7,200
"	181	"	4,000	"	13,100
"	192	"	4,000	"	12,000
"	200	"	5,000	"	13,500
"	209	"	6,000	"	14,000
"	210	"	12,000	"	21,400
"	212	"	15,000	"	25,100
"	215	"	6,500	"	15,900
"	221	"	4,500	"	10,300
"	223	"	6,000	"	14,100
"	229	"	3,500	"	10,200
"	234	"	7,500	"	21,400
"	241	"	6,500	"	18,100

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

ANNUAL MEETING OF MADRAS SOCIETY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

The annual meeting of the Madras Society for the protection of children was held this evening in the Victoria Public Hall with Mr. Justice Spencer in the chair. The report for 1917 showed the society had progressed in every direction. The number of cases rescued and of those disposed of during the year were 107 and 94 respectively, as compared with 90 and 84 during 1916. The number of children in the home at the end of the year was 40 as against 27 at the end of 1916. The Society continues to attain a higher record of usefulness year after year.

THE EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

The following appeal has been received from the President of the Fund:—The East Indies Station Naval Fund desires to make a special appeal for books, mazagines and playing cards. In the past the Fund has supplied the men with many physical comforts and so alleviated their hardships, but it has to be borne in mind that they spend many weary hours cut off from any means of obtaining physical recreation. The public, though always generous in responding to an appeal, is apt to think anything in the way of reading matter will do, but there are many in the Navy to whom it is a hardship to be cut off from the best of modern literature and an appeal has come especially from Mesopotamia and the Persian Gulf, for its supply. Arrangements are being made so that there shall be no waste, but books and magazines will be passed from ship to ship and it is hoped that in response to this appeal an ample supply of the best books, magazines and playing cards may be obtained.

On a charge of abetting in the dissuasion of persons from joining His Majesty's forces the District Magistrate of Yamethin has sentenced a Burman named Naga Jan to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The work in connection with the last portion of the railway from Federated Malay States to Siam is nearing completion and there is likelihood of through passanger traffic commencing on April 1.

HOME RULE

Can be governed by those souls only whose own Homes are governed by public opinion.

For particulars apply to:—

CHHOTALAL BHOGILAL PAREKH,

Umreth (Kaira)

Absolutely Free

40 years' experience, late Government Medical Officer

RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S

SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE

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Apply to:—

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* * * HEART LABELLED BRANDY

TIP-TOP TEA

KAREWA COFFEE

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

C. C. C. Specific Cold, Cough, etc.

Treacher & Co.

YOUR KITCHEN NEEDS

BOSS STOVE

to keep itself

cool, clean, comfortable.

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SAVES TIME AND MONEY.

SEND ORDER SOON.

L. ROYSAMPAT,

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,

BOMBAY.

USE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, and wearines after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 49 Pearls, Rs. 2-8-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

Market, BOMBAY

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be taken. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/-.

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

INVALUABLE for your HEALTH'S SAKE.

WILKINSON'S

Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

The most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The SAFEST and most RELIABLE Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.

HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SIR PHEROZESHAH'S MARBLE BUST UNVEILED.

TRIBUTE TO FIRST CHAIRMAN.

The marble bust of the late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, late Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of India, was unveiled yesterday at the Bank. The bust is erected out of subscriptions from the shareholders of the Bank and is placed in a prominent position near the entrance. The unveiling ceremony was performed yesterday by Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, asking the Chairman to unveil the bust, said:—

"It is now nearly two years and four months since Sir Pherozshah Mehta passed away but in spite of this distance of time his memory is still green amongst us and will continue so to remain because of the many services he has rendered to the different bodies and institutions with which he was for so long and so honourably connected during his eventful public career. As we know but too well his activities were wide and varied and because of his rare talents, his forceful eloquence and his towering personality he was always an easy first in whatever work he undertook, be it in connection with the Municipality, or the Legislative Council, or as Chairman of a Bank or aught else. He was one of those who whatever he believed he intensely believed, whatever he wished he ardently wished, whatever he wrought he strenuously wrought. It is a truism to say that no man's place is indispensable in this world but in regard to Sir Pherozshah we may with some justice assert that his place is indeed difficult to fill. At this stage I do not propose to spread myself into any long panegyric, for the man and his work are known to you all. He laboured incessantly for forty years and more for the advancement of India and the Indians and was ever ready to accord his whole-hearted support to any men or to any project having the same end in view.

CONNECTION WITH THE BANK.

The one reason which actuated him to join the Board of the Central Bank of India Ld. was that it is purely an Indian institution, under exclusive Indian management, and as such he felt it a call of duty to accord to it his staunchest support. His connection with the Bank was a valuable asset in those stormy and troublous times of 1913 which, let us hope, will never recur in the history of Indian banking. Sir Pherozshah's name as Chairman of the Bank was a guarantee to the public that all was fair and square with us and if we were able to overcome the difficulties and dangers that beset our path in those dark days and if we have since entered on the road to prosperity and mean to keep on to it, the credit of this success is as much due to his co-directors and the manager as to the late Chairman himself. The loss of such a great man was bound to be felt by the shareholders of this Bank as much as by the general public and it was but right therefore that at the very first annual meeting held a few months after the death of Sir Pherozshah, one of our shareholders Mr. H. E. Bamji should have moved a resolution to the effect that the Directors be asked to open a fund amongst the shareholders for a marble bust to be placed in the Bank's premises in recognition of Sir Pherozshah's connection with and his services to the Bank. That resolution was unanimously adopted and given effect to by the Board. All the money that was wanted was soon collected. The general public and other bodies besides ourselves have been collecting funds to raise suitable memorials to this departed worthy, but ours I think is perhaps the first or certainly one of the first of such memorials to take a tangible shape. The bust is now ready and is a faithful likeness of our late Chairman. As a fitting compliment to his lifelong friend and co-worker, we invited the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, who is also one of our shareholders, to unveil the bust to-day. He accepted the invitation, but his duties as a member of the Imperial Council necessitated his departure to Delhi and as the subscribers are anxious not to delay the unveiling any longer, we have adopted the next best course and that is to request our present Chairman to perform the ceremony. In the name of the subscribers therefore who are all shareholders of this Bank, I now request you, Mr. Chairman, to unveil the bust which in the position in which it is located will, we trust, prove an incentive to the present Directors and their successors to take the same lively interest in the affairs of the Bank as did the late Sir Pherozshah, and may this bust serve to revive in the minds of all connected with the Bank either as shareholders or otherwise the memory of the original himself so that they may do everything in their power to further the interests of the Central Bank of India Ld. over whose destinies, we shall always recognise with pride and pleasure, there once presided a man who was looked upon as one of the greatest Indians of his day."

MR. H E. BAMJI.

Mr. Hormusji E. Bamji said:—

In supplementing the eloquent remarks of the Hon. Mr. Sethna I will say that it is now just two years since in a general meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, a resolution was carried with the object of erecting a marble bust of our late distinguished chairman, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, with a view to perpetuate his memory amongst us as well as to mark our sense of appreciation of the eminent services which he rendered when living to this institution as its first chairman. Although the interval that has since elapsed does seem long it none the less entitles our directors and manager to our special thanks, whom we called upon to undertake the task and who in the discharge of it had to supervise plans, organise funds, and work up many laborious details; and I think a meed of praise is also due to the eminent artist who has reproduced in marble so faithful a likeness of our late Chairman. As the Hon. Mr. Sethna has just remarked, in this world in the ceaseless roll of years even kings and seasons may depart but the work of time goes on for ever. But that reflection does not enable us on the present occasion to escape altogether the sense of acute void which we feel at the absence of the genial presence and commanding personality of Sir Pherozeshah. And our sense of loss becomes all the keener when we reflect how very satisfied would have been the feelings of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, were he to-day gazing in living flesh instead of in cold marble, at the scene of remarkable industry, organised effort and trained direction which we witness around us to-day.

A NOBLE CAREER.

The career of our late Chairman conveys a great object-lesson and lofty inspiration to those he left behind him, as that of one who neither sought wealth, nor title nor place for his own sake, but tried to serve the land of his birth in every direction with a love and a devotion which knew no bounds. It is our happy privilege this afternoon to pay our homage to such a great man and it is in the sense of satisfaction derived from having carried into practical execution our resolution of two years ago, and of which this meeting is but the fruition, that I now along with the Hon. Mr. Sethna invite you to unveil the bust of Sir Pherozeshah, which although a small tribute to his memory will yet enable us to leave this meeting this afternoon with some sense of satisfaction at having attempted to discharge however inadequately a solemn duty and a sacred obligation.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. A. J. Bilimoria, Chairman of the Board of Directors unveiling the bust, said:—

After what has already been said by the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna and Mr. Banaji, I would like to add only a few words before performing the pleasant (but to my mind also the sad) duty of unveiling the bust of our late Chairman. I came into intimate contact with Sir Pherozeshah only after I joined the Board of this Bank. Knowing his masterful personality, I was, in the beginning a little doubtful about the effect of such a great mind on the conduct of the business of the Board, but to my great surprise and admiration I found that he treated all his colleagues, the manager and staff as his equals, listened patiently to their views and wisely guided them to proper decisions. During the Bank crisis of 1913-14, a High Court Judge took occasion to admonish the lawyers and other professional gentlemen, who instead of keeping to their own sphere of work, were tempted to join the Boards of Joint Stock companies about which they understood nothing. The admonition implicated Sir Phirozeshah also and I know that these gratuitous ultra-judicial remarks to which he could not retort, pained him very much. When the crisis was over, and our Bank had come out of it with increased prestige under his skilful and self-sacrificing management he was urged to make a rejoinder, but he smilingly declined and said that could wait. Instead he made the following remarks in the annual meeting of the Board held in 1914:—

"This is not the time to moralise upon the situation. That time will come hereafter. Before progressive settled calm is established, training and experience must be acquired; and that would not come for nothing. We must press through many falls and stumble over many obstacles before we acquire the necessary training and experience for the successful conduct of commercial and other undertakings and that though we have our falls and struggles, we will be successful in steering the barque of Swadeshi enterprise to a safe haven."

He further said:—

"I am sure the Shareholders will agree with me that we have met the storm and stress with patience and fortitude. We could lay no claims to exceptional ability, but have tried to steer the barque carefully, cautiously and patiently and I further venture to say that we have succeeded in steering it into safe waters."

With great foresight, Sir Pherozeshah spoke these words and predicted the future of this Bank, and to-day we find his hopes and prediction completely realised. The Shareholders have done their duty by erecting his bust and his memory not only will ever live in this Institution, but he will be before the eyes of hundreds and thousands of our customers attending the Bank, and will be an object-lesson for the staff and the public to remember and follow, one of the greatest men, India has ever produced, in his self-sacrificing nature for doing good to his country.

Mr. Billimoria then unveiled the bust.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

The entire interest of the market centres on Jute mill shares which were in great request and changed hands at increasing values a large business being reported throughout the day. Clives touched Rs. 252, Delta Rs. 583, Fort William Rs. 305, Gourepore Rs. 806, Howrah and Northbrook were steady and prices generally reached a higher level. Outside Jute there was very little business doing. The following sales took place:—

Jute:—Anglo-India ord 251/8 to 260, 253; Alliance ord 558 to 565, 561; Auckland ord 338 to 350, 344; Barnagore ord 188, 185; Belvedere ord 685, 700, 710; Budge Budge ord 545, 540, 537; Clive ord 250, 248, 246 to 251, 248, 246; Delta ord 570 to 583; Dalhousie ord 490, 497; Fort William ord 321, 305, 308, 304; Gourepore ord 802, 806; Fort Gloster 672, Howrah ord 44, 43/12, 43/4, 42/12; Hooghly ord 83 to 86; Kamarhatty ord 545, 544, 539, 558, 552, 545; Kanknarrah ord 635, 644, 640; Lansdowne ord 321, 315, 312/8, to 318, 315; Lawrence ord 454, 460, 465, 461; Khardah prefs 103; Lothian ord 230, 234; Naihati ord 460, 462/8; National ord 380, 388; Northbrook ord 46/4, 46/12, 47/4, 46/8, 47, 46/12; Reliance ord 40/4, 39/6, 39/10, 39/4, 39; Soorah ord 181, 182/8; Standad ord 525 to 543, 535; Union ord 650, 655, 659.

Miscellaneous:—Dunbar cotton ord 58, Dunbar cotton prefs 133.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68/10 to Rs. 68/14 and small lots at Rs. 69/2 to Rs. 69/6.

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTED FELLOWS OF SENATE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—With reference to the Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjpe's motion in the Senate to adopt the proposal made by a special committee, recommending a new scale of distribution of the 100 Fellows of the University of Bombay, I beg leave to point out that the proposed scheme is essentially defective with regard to the second head, viz., Election by Headmasters of registered schools of 5 Fellows. The scheme that was approved by a majority of the Senate on Monday 11th February, and that now awaits the approval of the Government of Bombay and finally of the Government of India, lays down the following distribution of 100 Fellows, exclusive of the ex-officio Fellows:

"Election: (1) By College Professors, and lecturers, 25; (2) by Faculties, 10; (3) by Headmasters of registered schools, 5; (4) by Registered Graduates, 20; and (5) by public bodies, 10; total 70."

Before any criticism is made on that point, it should be generously and gratefully admitted that the new proposal is a great improvement upon the old, and a highly desirable innovation in case of a particular class of educationalists, whom both the Government and the University had hitherto treated with supreme indifference and neglect I mean, the Headmasters of recognised schools.

Your readers are well aware that whenever a discussion takes place on our University Education, the members of the Senate who are mostly connected in one way or the other with College and Collegiate Education, fall foul of high schools and headmasters in every imaginable way, and run down Secondary Education. Even in questions where college-professors and higher education are directly concerned, they refuse to believe that these heaven-borns can ever be at fault. There is hardly a headmaster, an Indian headmaster, present then in the Senate who can defend or explain the case from his point of view. In fact the Senate-doors have been closed against the Indian headmasters almost from the beginning and no seats are allowed them either by election or nomination. A chance Bharda or a solitary school headmaster happens to steal in either by sheer force of merits or sheer force of party-push, but the headmasters as a class are ostracised, with the result that the headmasters and University have no real bond of common sympathy, common ideals, and harmony. Even for long forty years, the Indian headmaster had no source of knowing the true mind of the University, her Examiners or Senators. It is only of late that the examiners' reports on their different subjects are published, at first with no little nervousness, as "*Confidential*" papers, and subsequently without that unnecessary ban. Headmasters are not allowed the favour even of attending the meetings of the Senate as mere visitors, though that should have proved a liberal education in itself and ultimately trained them for fulfilling similar duties. Even if that were done, they would have been immensely benefitted by knowing the true mind of the University directly and fully. In absence of any such latitude, the imperfect and not seldom wrong newspaper reports misguide them. Added to these causes, there is a certain amount of shyness about these gentlemen which is a great drawback and which mars their interests more than anything else. Perhaps Mr. Mirza means headmasters also when he talks of "those who were too shy to face an election."

Under the existing system, real, working headmasters of high-schools are not taken in the fold of the Examining body or Senate, with a result that many gentlemen could not follow a good many points at the last debates over Vernaculars and other subjects of examination by the Joint Board. Hence, a system of nomination in which no number of seats were allowed to heads of schools cannot be rightly given such a big tribute of praise as Dr. Harold Mann gives, saying, "Government had utilised their power of nomination in an exceedingly fine manner in the past." I may point out that there is a certain number of gentlemen in the Senate who have no idea of the problems of Primary and Secondary Education, who have practically no experience of Educational systems and Advancements, and who still are there on the Senate to give the last word on Educational Methods and Systems, of examinations as well as curricula by their right of voting over these all-important problems. Every sane man would say that headmasters with more than twenty years of educational experience and guiding the destinies of some of the best high-schools in Bombay are far superior to these new unfledged college-lecturers who are simply there for the accident of gaining a large number of marks and latterly of a Government tutorship. Bombay city alone will furnish more than a dozen headmasters of rare ability and experience, and many more dozens can be gathered from Deccan, Gujarat and Sind. Hence a miserly 5 is a figure that is evidently inadequate and unfair to represent high-schools that now number about 200. How this figure compares unfavourably with the number of 10 laymen to be elected by public bodies can well be understood when read with Dr. Powell's humorous remark about giving the right of election to the Turf Club, one may add, in preference to the Teachers' Association.

There is one point more to which I should like to draw the attention of those concerned. College professors and lecturers are not satisfied in the proposed scheme with the lion's share of 25, hence, under a different name of Faculties they have 10 more. And, one may ask, who constitute these faculties but college principals in the main?

The teaching profession has been accustomed to think of a Privileged Class that has got the full possession of the University Senate, Examinations and other appointments, and that opinion will continue to hold, and rightly too, as long as real and effective measures are not taken to give the just and full scope of representation to a class of men who are essentially and most directly concerned in all questions of education, viz., the Headmasters of Indian High-schools.—Yours, etc.

JAMSHEDJI M. DESAI.

Bombay, 26th February, 1918.

THE AHMEDABAD LABOUR CRISIS.

UNION AND THE ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—The article "Labour Crisis in Ahmedabad" etc., which appeared in your issue of February 14 takes many things for granted. The Spinners and Weavers' Unions to which the correspondent refers exist at present only in his imagination. These may be consummations devoutly to be wished for ut at the present moment they are no more than pious aspirations, and until ey are ushered into being no one has right to speak of them as concrete realies. The absence of just such an Union as your correspondent refers to was the reatest stumbling-block to negotiations ith the operatives.

Your correspondent cannot alter facts, nor their sequence. And yet I find that in para 4 he makes the inaccurate statement that the members of the Group decided,—reluctantly of course,—upon a 20 per cent. increase only as a result of the imaginary Unions' demand for a 50 per cent. increase of wages ——a demand sanctioned by their meeting which was attended by Mr. M. K. Gandhi and Ansuya Ben and which apparently had their approval. The obvious inference here is that the millowners had no intention in the first instance increasing their workmen's wages and that their hands were forced by the so-called Unions. What, however, actually happened is this. The meeting of the Group that decided upon the discontinuance of the plague bonus also resolved upon an all-round increase of rates to the extent of per cent. and the members were recommended to announce this increase to eir workmen on the same day that they put up notices of discontinuance of bonus. things happened it was this concession 20 per cent. increase in wages that led the demand for 50 per cent. on the part of the spinners of a certain number of mills, (the weavers had formulated no definite demands,) and a cursory glance at dates will bear out this statement. Then again Mr. Gandhi,—who is nothing if not perfectly straightforward, told his friends the Group at their meeting, at which he was specially requested to be present that he was in no wise determined to recommend the advisors of labour to ask for this large increase. He had not, he said, studied the question at all, and, on the face it, it appeared to him to be an extravagant demand, as the bonus at present given the spinners worked out in the neighourhood of 20 per cent. He added that could fix the figure only after a careful investigation of all the facts,—a piece of candour and modesty which may profitably be copied by those who are ever ready with their remedies for all social and industrial disorders. Under these circumstances it is evidently unfair to the mill-owners to suggest that they should be compelled "to submit to the labourers' demands" when their greatest leader hesitated to accept the responsibility of according those demands his approval.

Your correspondent's article, I am afraid, will have the unfortunate effect of disturbing the very good understanding that at present exists between the members of the Group and those whom he calls "dissenters," especially the President of the Mill-Owners' Association. This is a result no sensible man would desire to see brought about, least of all the chivalrous leader of the Group, and I wish this part of the article had not been written, or so modified as to have taken the sting out of it. It is true this question could have been debated within the fold of the Association itself. I am disposed to agree with your correspondent that it was the legitimate function of the Association to have taken up this question,—in fact what is the *raison d'etre* of the Association if it cannot discuss and settle a question of this nature which so vitally affects the interests of the entire textile industry of the city? But it is one thing to say this and quite another to talk of the motives of the members and their moral courage. The Association is a body consisting of discreet businessmen who have neither the time nor the desire to discuss such constitutional issues as are raised by your correspondent. They went about the settlement of this question in the traditional Indian way, on the principle of live and let live. So the Association was not disturbed at all, and those who were of the same opinion as Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai went and met at his office. Self—interest and a sense of common danger united them. But the Group is emphatically not, and was never meant to be, in any sense a rival to the Association. When its labours are over and the task it has put its hand to is accomplished it will again melt away and no one will care to know what it was and how it came into being.

The real reason for the formation of the Group was the desire on the part of the members not to embarrass the minority. This is pre-eminently a question in regard to which the decision of the majority must not be made binding on the minority. By foregoing this right of the majority and leaving the door open to the dissenters till the very last the leader of the Group has shown a nobler conception of public life than is ordinarily displayed in this city. As your correspondent shrewdly remarks, the dissenters will assuredly take advantage of the final settlement and fall into line with the majority of the mills in the matter of rates. But who can blame them for this? Your correspondent does not, I trust, seriously propose that they should go on paying higher wages and thus assist in keeping up an agitation which all are concerned in ending in an amicable manner. His definition of the aims of the dissenters in not joining the Group is grossly unjust to them and takes no account of the fact that there may be more sides to a question than the one we are accustomed to look at. No one accuses the dissenters of altruistic motives in not joining the Group. All the same there is an element of justice in their decision to hold aloof. The principal dissenter, viz. The President of the Association is a man of considerable experience of public life and not altogether devoid of finer instincts. In his opinion both interest and justice required that the operatives should share in the present phenomenal prosperity of the industry. He had, besides, only recently had a foretaste of the trouble which he anticipated would result in a considerably aggravated form in case the bonus was stopped. He had, moreover, he thought, been badly let down in the matter of the warpers' strike by some of his associates and he had misgivings as to the firmness of some of them at any rate in face of a great crisis. His advice was, therefore, in favour of individual settlement, or alternatively, a continuance of bonus for some time and then simultaneous discontinuance and rise in wages. The Group on the other hand were for taking the bull by the horns. They thought it would be merely putting off the evil day to continue such a pernicious system—a system which had encouraged unhealthy competition between mill-owner and mill-owner for the sake of operatives. Such a practice of giving bonus to workmen was an unscientific method of dealing with labour and was merely resorted to at a time of great emergency, and to perpetuate it for any length of time would be simply tinkering with the real problem. Those who favoured this view almost involuntarily formed themselves into a body, which by later accretions became quite a respectable organisation, formed primarily with the object of doing things unanimously and not in the usual half-hearted manner of the Association. But, I repeat, this is in no sense a secession from the Association, not a separatist movement at all. On the contrary the President of the Association throughout kept an open mind, attended some of the meetings of the Group and gave his candid advice at all times when it was sought by the leader of the Group.

To do them credit the mill-owners recognised the necessity of some increase in wages. The bonus in the case of weavers amounted to as much as 75 per cent. in some cases. Considering the fact that our local mills have to compete with those of Bombay, also that such golden times could not last for ever, it was not to be expected that the mill-owners would increase the wages to the extent of 75 per cent. The Bombay mills have upto date given an increase of 15 per cent. only, the railways only 5 per cent. The 20 per cent. increase decided upon by the mill-owners of Ahmedabad was not, therefore altogether unreasonable, though it may be conceded some were in favour of a slightly higher scale of wages. The mill-hands in the first place objected to any interference with their bonus and the interest taken in their affairs by some enthusiasts encouraged them in the belief that they would be supported in their agitation for the continuance of the bonus. By the time the mill-owners had completed their deliberations the air was thick with rumours of all sorts. The whole labour population of the city was a ferment. But it was very difficult to understand what it was that the artisans wanted. The absence of any responsible labour organisation or a leader who could really influence such a large mass of humanity were real obstacles in the way of negotiations. Almost at the eleventh hour Mr. Gandhi (who has added one more to the numerous services he has rendered to our country) came forward on behalf of Labour to accept the responsibility for a settlement by arbitration. He had everything to lose and nothing to gain by this step. But he was prepared to face the music. A truce was hastily patched up. A Committee of Arbitration was appointed with Mr. G. E. Chatfield the Collector as President. Mr. Chatfield throughout took a very impartial view of the matter and his being accepted as President by both the parties was a tribute paid to his moderation and judgment.—Yours, etc.

PIENVY.

Ahmedabad, 2nd February, 1918.

JAIN LADIES' AMBALA CONFERENCE.

PANDIT ARJUNLAL'S RELEASE DEMANDED.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMBALA, Feb. 27.

The Jain Ladies' Conference held splendid meetings at Ambala on the 25th and 26th under the presidency of Shrimati Sushiladevi, wife Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh of Delhi, who was taken to the pandal in a motor car escorted by 200 Jain ladies of position walking in procession. The pandal was full to overcrowding and the Presidential speech was vigorous and brilliant showing the exalted position of womanhood and exhorting them to raise themselves and thus the Jain community. The overflow of ladies was so great that two other lady speakers, Pandita Kumkumbai of Sholapur and Pandita Ramdevi of Delhi spoke to two sections of the overflow for over an hour. Among the resolutions passed were the praper for the victory of the Allies in the war; condolence on the demise of eminent Jain ladies; and the demanding the release of Pandit Arjunlal Sethi, A deputation of ladies was formed to wait upon his Excellency the Viceroy to obtain his release.

Shrimati Chamelibai of Dehra Dun gave Rs. 1,000 and the President Rs. 500 for the Jain Ladies' Home, Bombay organised by Pandita Kumkumbai and the Jain Mahila, Ratna Maganbai and others subscribed over Rs. 500.

PETROL CONTROLLER FOR BOMBAY.

A Bombay "Gazette" Extraordinary announces the appointment of Mr. M. J. Giles as Assistant Controller for Petrol with a view to effect economies in the consumption of petrol. He will work with a special staff for the time being in the Police Headquarters. The Assistant Controller's decisions will be subject to the general check of the Controller. Rules are published for the control of transactions. Rule (13) says the sale or transfer of petrol from one consumer to another is absolutely prohibited.

The special Court of Inquiry into 'Ayuthia" catastrophe arrived at a finding on Wednesday which was not disclosed. The papers with the finding of the Court were submitted to the Local Government this afternoon.

"OUR DAY" COLLECTIONS.

AMOUNT TO 115 LAKHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 26.

The "Our Day" collections for all India are now reported to be one hundred and fifteen lakhs owing to the increased donations in the Punjab, Bombay, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Central India and Bikaner.

RANGOON, Feb. 26.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkwood, Cantonment Magistrate, originator of "Our Day" handkerchief, has remitted Rs. 15,000 received from the sale of these handkerchiefs to the treasurer of "Our Day" fund and expects to remit upwards of further Rs. 10,000 very shortly.

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

The amount realised by the Red Cross Feto Fund held at Nellore on "Our Day", 12th December, 1917 was Rs. 21,682-0-9.

RESTRICTIONS ON GRAIN BOOKING.

KARACHI MERCHANTS' MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 27.

The Karachi Indian Merchants' Association has addressed the following telegram to the Secretary, Railway Board, Delhi:—"Your telegram of sixteenth received. Regret restriction of booking not yet withdrawn. Booking of grains from all stations in Larkana and Sukkur districts has been entirely closed for the past 38 days, where very heavy stocks are lying on platforms open and likely to be damaged by rain. This continual stoppage of booking has caused very heavy rise of prices here and heavy losses to consignors. If booking is not resumed further heavy losses will arise."

SERIOUS FIRE AT SINGAPORE. SHIPYARD.

DAMAGES ESTIMATED AT 200,000 DOLLARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 27.

A serious fire took place at Tanjong Rhy (Singapore) on Friday which destroyed the shipyard and two wooden ships, two launches and ten boats. The damage is estimated at 200,000 dollars.

RANGOON RICE POSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 26.

The following communiqué from Mr. J. Stevens, Rice Commissioner for India, has been issued this afternoon:—There appears to be considerable misapprehension as to the state of paddy and rice markets and as to the action which is being taken by Government to maintain the tone of these markets. The markets which had been inflated by speculation at the commencement of the year 1917 became seriously depressed owing to the abnormal shortage of shipping during the last quarter of that year and notwithstanding low rates and abnormal quantity the old crop remained unlifted when new crop was harvested. As soon as the new crop came on the market with no better prospects of shipping it became certain that the price would fall which would mean ruin to the cultivator. The intervention of Government became the only possible method of relieving the situation. It was decided with the approval of the Home Government that all Burma rice required for shipment to Europe should be purchased locally. The purchase price for rice was fixed on the basis price of Rs. 105 per 100 baskets of 46 lbs. paddy with the intention of reassuring the market and of securing that local paddy should be in the vicinity of this figure. These anticipations were not realised and the collection of land revenue was temporarily suspended so as to enable the cultivator to keep back his paddy until the position could be made clearer. The Home Government have sanctioned the immediate placing of the F.O.B., Rangoon Bassein and Akyab contracts up to 400,000 tons for shipment between March and July. These amounts do not include 6,000 tons for which contracts had been previously placed. Tonnage will be provided for purchases on Government account. Simultaneously, arrangements are being made by Government to increase the shipping available for export to markets other the Europe. Tenange of at least 37,000 tons a month for the Dutch East Indies is being provided and licenses covering 155,000 tons have already been sanctioned for other destinations. The minimum requirements for consumption of Ceylon, Malaya and Zanzibar are estimated at about 340,000 tons. On the whole the outlook now is not unfavourable and the local Government feel confident that the market will respond to the encouragement which is being given and any misapprehension that exists will now be removed.

The Calcutta Corporation has decided to place the Town Hall of Calcutta at the disposal of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Nursing Section for use as a hostel for soldiers free of cost during the period of the war.

The Myitkyine Police are enquiring into an attempt to derail an up-train some days ago, the attempt only being frustrated owing to the Colonisation Officer trollying along the line in the neighbourhood and discovering the obstructions which consisted of stout railway pins firmly wedged in between rails in two places about half a mile apart. The Colonisation Officer ran into the obstruction and was thrown out of his trolly receiving a severe shaking, while one of his trollymen was injured. A dismissed employee is suspected of the offence.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Thursday, February 28, 1918.

THE COTTON DANGER.

The existing situation in the cotton market is of a character which urgently calls for some action on the part of those who have it in their power to check artifical speculation and restore the equilibrium of the market. Speculation has carried rates to an abnormal figure and things are likely to grow worse, unless some remedy is found for a state of affairs which gravely affects the economic conditions of the country. The general impression on the public mind is, no doubt, to put it simply, that prices are more or less regulated by the laws of demand and supply. But this, as everyone who has any acquaintance with the cotton trade knows, is not the case. The outstanding fact is that the price of cloth is abnormally high now-a-days. From this the public naturally conclude that either the stock of cloth must be very low or that the mill-owners are charging fancy prices. As a matter of fact, the stock of cloth in Bombay is fairly large—something like 25 crores worth of cloth being in stock in Bombay. The mill-owners cannot be blamed because the price of cotton is abnormal and the cloth merchants are loth to part with their stock when they see the prospect of still higher prices by the continued increase in the price of cotton. The trouble then turns on one consideration, *viz.*, the cause of the growing price of cotton. It must at once be said that the price of cotton is like that of every other commodity; it does not follow the law of supply and demand. The prices now ruling in the market are simply fictitious and have no relation whatsoever to the actual demand. The crop of Broach cotton this year is approximately 3,00,000 bales and any one who knows anything about the annual demand of India in Broach cotton knows that this quantity is not much below the average. The abnormal prices prevailing are therefore solely due to speculation on a gigantic scale. People unacquaninted with the facts might suppose that practically all large buyers are also consumers. The fact however, is not so. Something between 10 to 20 lakhs of bales of Broach cotton have been "purchased"—by speculators who have never had any intention of buying between themselves as many ounces of cotton. Two well-known Marwadi speculators have purchased something like 4,00,000 of bales of Broach cotton and they have not a single spindle in use. They might and can afford to ask delivery from their sellers but their object, of course, is to inflate prices and resell their stock at huge profits. Even the Japanese have this year bought from 12 to 15 lakhs of bales, while before the War their demand never exceeded eight lakhs. Then there is also gambling in cotton at Calcutta, Indore, Ujjain, Bicaner, Amraoti, and other places where the demand for this commodity is *nil*. The effect of all this naturally is that we find in the reports that the price of Broach cotton is Rs. 656 nett per candy as against Rs. 388 last year including 5½ per cent. discount. The burden of these fabulous prices falls most heavily on the poor people who have to-day to pay double or treble the amount they paid last year for the same pieces of cloth. The looting of cloth shops is ample evidence of the fearful toll on the humble consumer. One naturally looks first to the Government and next to the Bombay Cotton Trade Association to check these tendencies. It would be interesting to learn what either of these bodies has done.

The Government are well aware that the expectations of these speculators are mainly based on railway traffic restrictions. For normal business something between 10,000 to 12,000 bales ought to be arriving daily at this time of year in Bombay. This is not the case nor is it likely to be in the near future. The railway stations in the Broach cotton growing districts are congested with cotton bales ready for consignment to Bombay but freight is not available. On the other hand we find that the Government of India have promised Japan exchange facilities to the extent of three crores of rupees which means facility for Japan to buy one lakh bales and incidental further increase in prices. It is also curious to find that Japanese steamers can easily obtain coal here whereas mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad are in constant distress for want of coal. Turning to the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, we confess we find their present attitude absolutely inexplicable. Last year in November when the price of Broach cotton was approaching rupees 450, this Association called a public meeting of brokers, merchants and muccadams and fixed the price of Broach at Rs. 450 with 5½ per cent. discount. The natural effect of this was that prices at once went down to Rs. 350 and the April Broach settlement was fixed at Rs. 415. This year prices since September last have been continually going up and the Association have done absolutely nothing to check them. This, on the face of it, is inexplicable. But the general public are not perhaps aware that the Association room rates are fixed by persons who are not wholly uninterested in the fixing of these rates. Article 97 of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association *inter alia* provides that no Director shall vote upon any question in which he is personally interested nor be competent to be present at any board meeting relating to a subject in which he is personally interested. We would like to know if the restriction imposed in this article is observed. What explanation is there of the fact that last year, when prices began to increase from Rs. 300, and when they threatened to exceed Rs. 450 the Association thought it their duty to interfere, while now prices have been continually going up from Rs. 350 and now threaten to exceed Rs. 650 and still the Association, for reasons best known to themselves, have failed to interfere?

The further consequences of this untrammelled increase in speculation can easily be foreseen. Those who expect to take prices up to 850 will find that after having achieved this their profits will be only on paper. The Association having failed to do its duty Government must interfere. Many ways have been suggested to mitigate this evil. The Government raise the Railway restrictions and allow the free import of cotton by rail and sea into Bombay. Other countries, who are Allies of Great Britain, namely, Japan and America have put export duties on gold. Raw materials are India's gold and there is no reason why Government should not levy a cotton export duty freely. Further, Government might profitably inquire into the average for the last four years of Japan's purchases of cotton in India and restrict her purchases accordingly. But the most effectual step would be to fix a maximum price of cotton. If the Government fixed a maximum price the effect would be a quick return to normal conditions and a wholesome check to speculators. The price of Broach cotton has risen to such an extent that some such action by Government is, we think imperative. The fixing of the maximum price of Broach cotton would necessarily affect the prices of other cheaper qualities of cotton and the whole cotton market would regain its equilibrium.

"TOO WOODEN."

"If I had an enchanter's wand," said Joseph Chamberlain some years ago, "if I could destroy to-morrow the desire for drink in the peoples of England, what changes should we see? We should see our taxes reduced by millions sterling a year. We should see more lives saved in twelve months than we consume in a century of bitter and savage war. We should transfigure and transform the face of the whole country." The magic wand for which Mr. Chamberlain vainly longed has been supplied bythe war. War on the scale of the present one changes the whole fabric of the life of the people and one of the beneficent results due to it has been the general restriction of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in all the Allied countries—except India. It is true that such a policy was first resorted to mainly as a measure to increase military and industrial efficiency; and, later, when the question of food became of paramount importance, the consideration of turning as much of the available supply as possible to the best purposes determined the extent of the restriction. Yet, behind it all has been working inevitably the growing conviction that drink is a national enemy of every country that must, like Prussian militarism, be destroyed once for all if civilization is to make real headway. It is unthinkable that the Allied countries which have reaped the advantages of restriction and production in the shape of vastly increased national efficiency and national wealth of material and health will forego these advantages when, after the war, the much more difficult task of reconstruction will have to be accomplished. Russia first set the example by abolishing the trade in "Vodka." France followed suit by prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all spirits. In Great Britain Parliament has established, since the early days of the war, the Central Control Board, which has by its rigorous policy immensely reduced the drink evil. The United States Legislature has prohibited the manufacture of distilled liquor altogether and a similar policy has been adopted in Canada. Everywhere, in fact, the realisation of both the positive and negative benefits of a policy of general reduction of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors has continued to strengthen public opinion in favour of continuing a similar policy after the war, leading on to the ultimate enforcement of absolute prohibition. India alone has remained unmoved, unaffected. The curse of drink, on unimpeachable evidence, is, by a melancholy irony, on the increase, spreading ruin and misery among a people to whose traditions and sentiments, religious as well as social, more than to those of any people in the West, indulgence in drink is highly repugnant. It is true there is a redeeming feature in this irony. For the curse has not been brought upon the people by themselves, but has been, throughout the last few decades, forced upon them by a Government which has never shown itself more foreign to the people, alike in spirit and action, than in the way in which it has continued, in practice, to sacrifice their cherished sentiments and wishes in this respect at the altar of revenue. For years past the representatives of the people in the Council, in the Press and on the platform, have persistently deplored the growth of liquor consumption and of excise revenue and have implored for a policy of halt—in vain. In the war and in the measures which other Allied countries have taken to control the traffic in liquor, they have seen—also apparentlyi n vain—a powerful and irresistible ally in a campaign which they launched years ago.

This fundamental and deplorable conflict of aim and policy was markedly manifested in the debate which took place in the Imperial Legislative Council last week, on the Hon. Mr. Sarma's resolution on the subject. Mr. Sarma asked the Council to "recommend to the Governor-General-in-Council that Government may be pleased to accept and declare total prohibition of the use of all alcoholic and intoxicating liquors and drugs to be the aim and object of its policy and so to direct its administrative methods as to achieve the end in view at an early date." What was the character of the debate that followed on this resolution? The only defect of it, to our mind, was its extremely modest demand! One by one non-official speakers rose and gave their emphatic support to Mr. Sarma's demand, which they all emphasised was neither extravagant nor unreasonable. As Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea said, all that was asked for was a progressive movement towards the attainment of an ideal—which, be it remembered, is already a reality in many parts of the Allied world. If the Government had kept itself in touch with public opinion on this question, it would have regarded only two honourable courses open to it. It would have courageously and wisely accepted the resolution or have allowed the Council to express its opinion as it liked. It preferred a course that, in view of the civilized world's opinion on the question, could hardly be described as a dignified one. The whip was apparently sent round and the whole world was made witness to the unedifying spectacle of official speakers opposing the national demand pleaded for with one earnest voice by the representatives of the people—and opposing it on grounds that were flimsy and specious to a degree.

Sir Hamilton Grant, with misplaced levity said that the Council was feeling tired of Utopian and nebulous schemes! The solicitude for the interest of the legitimate consumer—a person not recognised, much less pampered by the State in pre-British times—was also in evidence. Much capital again was made out of the apprehended increase in illicit practices. This is a familiar bogey that has long been exposed. Sir George Barnes put the Government case in its naked cynicism by insisting on the financial difficulties. Could the Government forego the substantial and expanding revenue which the traffic yields? The sacrifice was too great for the "conscience" of the bureaucracy which cannot see that the loss of this ill-gotten revenue will be repaid a hundredfold in the shape of increase in the health, wealth and efficiency of the people and further, that Mr. Sarma did not want that the revenue should be foregone at once without some provision being made to balance the loss by increased taxation in other ways. The official attitude was betrayed even more markedly by the sophistry of Mr. Fagan, who said that the degree of restriction and prohibition had only been possible as the result of conditions entailed by a war without parallel in the world's history; and was therefore, no argument for normal times. No more damaging admission could have been made. We have already shown what have been the impelling motives dictating the policy in Allied countries and also the unmistakable tendency of that policy after the war. If Mr. Fagan and those for whom he spoke cannot see that his argument did not at all show that there was no need of prohibition in normal times, the conclusion is inevtable that the officials in India, as Sir Dinshaw Wacha said, are both incorrigible and irreconcilable. It proves—if a fresh proof were wanting—that they have learat nothing and do not want to learn anything from the war. The undignified attitude of the Goverament on Mr. Sarma's resolution has not cheeked the popular cause of temperance reform, but strengthened it by showing up the bureaucracy in its true colours as "too wooden, too inelastic and too antediluvian for the modern purposes" of a civilized country—especially for a country which is determined and destined to govern itself.

Notes of the Day.

Germany and Austria.

The comments of the enemy press on the peace with Russia are instructive, affording as they do evidence that the rift between the Central Powers has not yet been made up in spite of the seemingly favourable turn of the fortunes of war. That Austria is war-weary and anxious for a general peace is attested by all the signs, and as example we may cite comment of the "Arbeiter Zeitung". "A separate peace with Russia," the journal truly says, "will only make a general peace more remote because America, Britain and France will fight to the bitter end," and it proceeds to declare that "Austria needs a general peace and hence does not rejoice over Germany's Pyrrhic victory over Russia." The German paper "Stuttgarter Tageblat's" comments on the anti-German speeches made in the Austrian Parliament further show that the relations between the two countries are not so harmonious as they are made out to be. For the journal has been reduced to recalling "the terrible suffering of the German soldiers in the defence of Austria" and saying that "such speeches severely try the sympathy of the German nation for the Austro-German alliance."

Labour and the War.

The statement malle by Mr. Henderson, while presiding at an Inter-Allied Socialist Conference luncheon, that the Conference in substance accepted the British Labour War Aims memorandum, including the independence of Belgium, Serbia, Roumania, and Montenegro, and basing other territorial changes mainly on justice and right, will not come as a surprise to those who have followed the trend of Labour opinion in the Allied countries. The aims set forth in the memorandum constituted, as Mr. Henderson emphasised, the irreducible minimum on which representative Allied statesment like President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George are agreed. Mr. Henderson rightly ridiculed the foolish talk raised by a section of the English press which refuses to learn anything from the war, that British Labour was going to negotiate with an olive-branch in its hand, while the enemy was fully armed. British Labour has made too great sacrifices to sanction so suicidal a course. No section of the people condemns militarism more heartily than Labour which, to that end, is for a vigorous prosecution of the war to a victorious conclusion.

Mr. Gerard's Revelations.

Mr. Gerard has just begun another series of revelations about the Kaiser and the workings of absolute monarchical rule in Germany. In thus giving to the world, with destructive simplicity, the impression that he has gathered during his official stay in Berlin as the United States' Ambassador, Mr. Gerard is doing a distinct service to the Allied propaganda. In the course of the first instalment of his new book, which appears in the "Times," he illustrates the Kaiser's craft by publishing the latters' statements made to him in 1914 about France, with the object of misleading the American Ambassador into the notion that Germany was really trying to keep Europe at peace and that the responsibility for what was going to happen would be on France. The Kaiser's attempt to poison Mr. Gerard's mind by reference to the alleged hostility against the United States on the part of fanciful hordes of Japanese in Mexico was again part of the game of alienating America from Japan. Mr. Gerard, like a true democrat, concludes his first instalment thus:

> "Plotting and intriguing for power and mastery,—such is the business of absolute rulers, which is to-day the thing, as President Wilson calls it, which has brought the American people face to face with Kaiserism."

The Government as Advertiser.

Only the other day we had occasion to comment on the interesting admission extracted by a public-spirited Indian member in the Punjab Legislative Council, from which it appeared that the Punjab Government had initiated a most objectionable and indefensible system of taboo of certain newspapers so far as giving them the usual official advertisements was concerned. The farcical plea of "an advertiser's discretion," as our readers will remember, was put forward on behalf of the Punjab Executive.

A Contagious Malady.

It now appears that, like other bureaucratic vices, the propensity displayed in the Punjab is shared by the United Provinces. Says our Allahabad contemporary:

> "We should like to know if the Local Government lately issued a circular against courts and officers sending advertisements to certain newspapers whose tone and writings are regarded as objectionable. These advertisements are a matter of business and not of patronage, and for them to be used as a weapon of punishment is a misuse of power. Is it a fact that certain newspapers have been named in the Local Government's letter as forbidden ground to courts to utilise? What is the amount of pecuniary profit that a newspaper derives from Government and court notices and how has it been ascertained that the appearance of such notices in the said papers is looked upon by readers as an expression of Government's approval of their writings. These arbitrary proceedings are annoying and do not tend to increase the affection the people feel for their authors."

A Fictitious Role.

All this raises a large question which will have to be dealt with adequately at no distant date. Meanwhile we may emphasize a point that has been overlooked in current criticism of this matter. The Government in the matter of giving official notices, etc., for publication in newspapers are *not* in the position of a private advertiser, for whom may perhaps be plausibly claimed an arbitrary and even capricious discretion as to the dispensing of his patronage. The Government are primarily the custodians of the public interest, and it is their duty to publish all official notifications in such public journals as are likely to reach the public—regardless of the personal prepossessions of individual officials.

Tagore.

According to a Calcutta telegram which we published yesterday the Reception Commitee of the forthcoming Bengal Provincial Conference has accepted the nomination of the majority of the District Associations and has unanimously elected Sir Rabindranath Tagore to be President of the Conference. It need hardly be said that the election will be welcomed throughout the country. From his earliest days Sir Rabindranath has been a silent worker in the Congress movement. If he had not deemed necessary so far to emerge from the retreat of his literary and educational activities to take a prominent part in the political field, he has served the national cause none the less. Indeed, he followed a line which every patriot in the country now feels to be the most urgent and insistent. While, therefore, to the workers in that field, the participation of such an illustrious personality must be a fresh inspiration, to the world at large it will convey a clear demonstration of the universality of the feelings aroused in the country for Self-Government.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will arrive in Bombay from Delhi on Saturday next.

Lieutenant D. E. Smith, 13th Lancers has been appointed Commandant of Madras Governor's Body-Guard in place of Captain W. S. E. Money and Lieut. A. H. Scrivenar 1st Yorkshires is to be A.D.C. to his Excelleney in place of Captain R. G. S. Hale who reverts to extra A.D.C.

Mr. Justice Bakewell, Madras, has been granted furlough on urgent private affairs for three and half months in continuation of the ensuing long vacation of the High Court.

SWEDISH FORCE OCCUPIES AALAND ISLANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ULEABORG, Feb. 27.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Feb. 28.

A telegram states that the Swedish force occupied Aaland Islands on the 24th February.

INTER-ALLIED SOCIALIST WAR AIMS.

SOCIALIST WAR AIMS.

FUTURE OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

THE POSITION OF COLONIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 7-35 p.m. Feb. 27.

The inter-Allied Socialist Conference has concluded. It adopted the war aims memorandum practically identical with the British memorandum. The clause regarding Alsace-Lorraine has been strengthened by declaring it is a problem not of territorial adjustment, but of right and France, having secured the recognition of her right in the peace treaty signed by every nation of the world, is prepared to submit the future of the provinces to the League of Nations to be decided by a free popular vote The Conference resolved to organise an International Socialist Conference representative of all belligerents to be held in a neutral country during hostilities and resolved to appoint a deputation representing France, Belgium, Britain and Italy to visit the United States and confer with American Labour leaders on the war.

The Conference resolved to appoint Mr. Albert Thomas Vandervelde and the Henderson Committee to secure Labour and Socialist representation at the Peace Conference and to organise a Labour and Socialist Conference concurrently with the official Conference.

It resolved to transmit the war aims memorandum to the Socialists of the Central Powers requesting an answer in the hope that they will join without delay in the efforts to be international.

Mr. Albert Thomas declared that, if anybody tried to foist peace not embodying these war aims it would mean revolution.

Mr. Camell Huysmans will head the deputation to the United States.

CLAUSE REGARDING COLONIES.

The following is the text of the clause in the memorandum regarding the colonies:—Internationale has always condemned the colonial policy of capitalist Governments. Without ceasing to condemn it the Inter-Allied Conference nevertheless recognises the existence of a state of things which it is obliged to take into account. The Conference considers that a treaty of peace ought to secure to natives of all colonies and dependencies effective protection against the excesses of capitalist colonialism. The Conference is of opinion that the return of colonies to their possessors before the war or exchanges and compensations which might be effected should not impede peace making. Those colonies that have been taken by conquest from any belligerent must be made subject to special consideration at the Peace Conference as to which the communities in their neighbourhood must be entitled to take part but the clause in the treaty of peace on this point must secure economic equality in such territories for peoples of all nations and thereby guarantee that none are shut out from legitimate access to raw materials, prevented from disposing of their own products or deprived of their proper share of economic development.

AFRICAN COLONIES.

As regards more especially the colonies of all belligerents in tropical Africa from sea to sea including the whole region north of Zambesi and south of the Sahara, the Conference condemns any Imperialist idea which would make these countries a booty of one or several nations to exploit them for the profit of the capitalist or use them for the promotion of militarist aims of Governments. With respect to these colonies the Conference declares in favour of a system of control established by an international agreement under the League of Nations and maintained by its guarantee which, whilst respecting national sovereignty, would be alike inspired by broad conceptions of economic freedom and concerned to safeguard the rights of natives under the best conditions possible for them. And in particular in the first place it would take account, in each locality, the wishes of the people expressed in the form which is possible to them.

Secondly, the interests of the native tribes as regards the ownership of soil would be maintained and thirdly the whole of the revenues would be devoted to the well-being and development of the colonies themselves.

SOCIALISTS AND PEACE.

SUGGESTION TO INVITE GERMAN COMRADES FOR OPINION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Feb. 27.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., speaking at the Socialist Conference Luncheon said that while they keenly desired peace, they had not hoisted the white flag. Their first step was to invite their German comrades to respond with a definite statement of their peace terms. Opportunity was now given the German comrades of indicating that they did not support the action of their Government against Russia.

THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 7-35 p.m. Feb. 27.

The Labour correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writes:—It is problematical whether all delegates to the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference endorse the memorandum in respect of their own national claims. It is understood that the Italians are dissatisfied with the meagre recognition of the Italian claim to Trentino. The abstention of the British speaking peoples is a still more serious matter. The absence of any delegation from the British Dominions is to be deplored as the real opinion of the Labour of Australia, Canada and South Africa is most important as regards the future of the German colonies.

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY ACTIVITY AT FLESQUIERES AND YPRES.

FEATS BY BRITISH NIGHT-FLIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Feb. 27.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says, there has been hostile artillery fire at Flesquieres and Ypres.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says: Our night-flying machines dropped 1200 bombs, chiefly on the aerodromes at Ghent and Tournai used by the enemy night-fliers, also on the aerodromes at Courtrai. We bombed the billets at Douai and dropped 350 bombs on the billets at St. Quentin. All of our machines returned.

RAID ON A BRITISH SAP SOUTH OF ARRAS-CAMBRAI ROAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 27.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field Marshal Haig reports a raid on a British sap south of the Arras-Cambrai road.

DOINGS OF THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

75 ENEMY MACHINES FELLED IN THREE WEEKS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Feb. 27.

The Air Ministry announces that from February 1st to 22nd the Royal Flying Corps brought down 75 enemy machines and drove down 39. The anti-aircraft guns brought down six. We lost 28. Our bombers dropped sixty-five tons of explosives.

During the same period we brought down 58 machines on the Italian front. Our losses were eight.

GERMAN BOAST OF COMING OFFENSIVE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 27.

German newspapers are publishing articles boasting of the coming offensive and declaring that the advance in Russia has not weakened the western forces.

ANOTHER BATCH OF BRITISH PRISONERS RELEASED.

FOR INTERNMENT IN HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 27.

A telegram from Rotterdam states that a further batch of released British prisoners, all Mons heroes, have arrived at Scheveningen for internment in Holland. Their train was detained at Cologne for three hours apparently, owing to military transports going westwards.

SPANISH ELECTIONS.

REPUBLICAN LEADER DEFEATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Feb. 26.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Feb. 27.

The Spanish elections, which have been conducted under the Liberal Government have produced great surprise. The Socialists and the Republicans have almost disappeared and the famous Republican leader Derroux has been defeated.

The Monarchist parties, comprising the Liberals and the Conservatives of various groups have secured some 300 seats. It is impossible yet to predict the effect upon the foreign policy but it is not unlikely that these elections are the first reflection of the Bolshevik anarchism which has alarmed the sober-minded people in every country.

DEFEAT OF EXTREME SOCIALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Feb. 28.

The proceedings of the Labour Party Conference were notable for the defeat of extreme Socialists. The latter withdrew an amendment denouncing the new constitution. Other amendments designed to strengthen the voting power of the Independent Labour Party in the new party were defeated by big majorities.

HUGE ANGLO-FRENCH PREPARATIONS.

TO MEET COMING GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

UNCONQUERABLE SPIRIT OF FRENCH ARMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring on the 25th, says:—As the season advances and the shadow of the expected German offensive looms larger, it is comforting to know that the French are ready in every sector of their long line to meet the blow whenever it falls. Behind the French front as behind the British, the winter has been a time of silent and methodical preparation. Unnumbered miles of trenches have been dug, roads and communications have been improved and fresh monstrous growths of wire have sprung up in every road and field through which the German advance could conceivably lie. Artillery and munitions are ready in quantities the Germans have never before encountered, but above the stronger defence is the unconquerable spirit of the French Army. They are ready as they have always been and better prepared than ever before.

SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN COUP-DE-MAIN.

25 PRISONERS AND A MACHINE-GUN CAPTURED IN AILETTE VALLEY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 4 p.m., Feb. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wires:

The American troops engaged for the first time in a fight of their own seeking in a coup-de-main carried out by a mixed French and American detachment in the Ailette Valley near Cheveregny on the 23rd February. The party numbered a hundred. There was a call for volunteers and practically every American in the Chemin-des-Dames sector responded of whom twenty-six were selected. The raid was entirely successful. It lasted twenty-five minutes and yielded 25 prisoners and a machine-gun

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

ESPECIALLY AT HILL 304, MORTHOMME, BEAUMONT AND CHAMBRETTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Feb. 27.

To-night's French communiqué says: There has been marked reciprocal artillery activity north of Chemin-des-Dames and on both banks of the Meuse, especially at Hill 304, Morthomme, Beaumont and Chambrettes.

ENGLISH LABOUR PARTY.

SCHEME FOR BROADENING ITS BASIS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 27.

The conference of the Labour Party met to-day under the chairmanship of Mr. Purdy with the object of broadening the basis of the English Labour Party and of arranging for the admission of individuals as distinct from organised Labour parties.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

MR. HUGHES WITH MR. COOK TO REPRESENT AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 27.

A telegram from Sydney says that Mr. Cook will accompany Mr. Hughes to the Imperial Conference in England.

BRITISH OCCUPY KHAN ABURAYAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 27.

The General Officer Commanding Mesopotamia reports that on the 20th February our troops on the Euphrates occupied Khan Aburayat 14 miles west of Ramadieh and patrols advanced to within ten miles of Hit. The Turks of whom 30 were captured offered little resistance to our advance.

ITALIAN FRONT.

AUSTRIANS ORGANISING FORCES.

MOVEMENTS TOWARDS LAKE GARDA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 27.

A correspondent at the Italian Headquarters says that the Austrians have been actively organising forces for the past two months, broadening roads and installing aerial cable transports with unusually large cars with a view to reinforcing the threatened points without delay in climbing.

There has also been much movement in the direction of Lake Garda, suggesting that Garda bulks very largely hitherto in any prospective offensive.

Their aircraft is very active disseminating leaflets, inciting the Italians to imitate the Russians.

REVOLUTIONARY OUTBREAKS IN COSTA RICA.

PROMPTLY SUPPRESSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 27.

Revolutionary outbreaks in Costa Rica engineered by the pro-Germans, have been promptly suppressed.

VOTING OF CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

EIGHT MORE ADDED TO UNIONIST PARTY IN PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 27.

Voting of the Canadian soldiers in France, Canada and the United States, adds eight members to the Unionist party in the Parliament. Voting of the Canadian soldiers in Britain has not yet been announced.

WRECK OF THE FLORIZEL.

THE CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. JOHNS, Feb. 26.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 27.

There were 146 persons on board the Florizel of whom 44 have been rescued, including the captain, the mate, twenty-five of the crew and seventeen passengers. The manager of the line, his child and nurse perished and only two out of fourteen women survived.

GERMAN WORKERS' PEACE CONFERENCE.

MR. GOMPERS DECLINES TO ATTEND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.
Recd. 7-35 p.m. Feb. 27.

Mr. Gompers, has declined the German Trade Unionists' invitation to attend the Workers' Peace Conference.

SOVIET CAPTURE OF ROSTOFF.

BOLSHEVIK CLAIM,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 25.
Recd. 7-35 p.m. Feb. 27.

The Bolsheviks claim that the Soviet forces have captured Rostoff.

AVERESCU-MACKENSEN CONFERENCE.

NEGOTIATIONS NOT MAKING PROGRESS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 27.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Feb. 28.

Vienna newspapers state that Averescu had a lengthy conference with Mackensen, but negotiations are not making progress owing to Averescu's stubbornness. The papers declare that the Central Powers will not be drawn into long negotiations.

AVERESCU RETURNS FROM BUKHAREST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JASSY, Feb. 27.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Feb. 28.

Averescu has returned from Bukharest. His meeting with the Central Powers' representatives was interrupted on the first day as Czernin and Kuehlmann were suddenly called to Brest-Litovsk.

GERMAN TERMS TO RUSSIA.

DENOUNCED BY FRENCH PRESS.

"JAPAN'S HOUR IS APPROACHING."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Feb. 25.
Recd. 4 p.m., Feb. 27.

The Press regards the Germans' terms to Russia as humiliating and Draconian. The "Excelsior" says: History offers no example of a more complete or more servile compliance than the Bolsheviks agreeing to renounce their own propaganda.

The "Echo de Paris" says: Japan's hour is approaching. She alone can check the German penetration. She is anxious to intervene and is only awaiting a signal.

WHY LENIN ACCEPTED MOST HUMILIATING TERMS.

TO PREVENT GERMANS MARCHING ON PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 4 p.m., Feb. 27.

It is becoming evident that Lenin's policy is to accept the most humiliating terms imaginable in order at any cost to prevent the Germans marching on Petrograd and over-throwing the Bolshevik rule

Some telegrams from Petrograd speak of the Bolsheviks collecting forces to resist the invaders but this is a mere camouflage. If forces are assembling, it is only to carry out the behests of the Bolsheviks who care only for upholding the Revolution and nothing for the country.

GENERAL EFFECT OF RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 4 p.m., Feb. 27.

While many details of the terms between Russia and Germany are not yet clear, the general effect is that Finland, Esthonia, Poland, Courland, Lithuania and Ukraine are at Germany's disposal.

Newspaper comment chiefly emphasises the moral that against Prussianism, non-resistance is not only utterly futile but in the last degree ruinous.

The "Manchester Guardian" does not think that the terms could have been harder and opines that the reason Germany did not ask for the Russian fleet to be handed over was that she feared its destruction and hopes to secure it by other means.

The "Westminster Gazette" points out the gulf between the Allied labour and the Prussian war aims and says that the German terms to Russia are unparalleled for callousness and cynicism.

The "Vorwaerts" frankly admits that when the Bolsheviks broke up the army they greatly helped German Imperialism.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS LEAVE FOR RUSSIAN INTERIOR.

FRENCH AND BRITISH EMBASSIES TO REMAIN TILL LAST MOMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 27.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the American, Japanese, Chinese, Siamese and Brazilian diplomats, have departed for the Russian interior. They will probably go to Vologna and await developments. The British and the French Embassies will remain till the last moment.

RUSSIA'S ANTI-GERMAN PROCLAMATION.

APPEAL TO FIGHT GERMAN HORDES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 26.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Feb. 27.

The Government has issued a proclamation declaring that despite the acceptance of the German terms, "the Imperialist assassins continue their monstrous advance into the interior of Russia. The damned minions of William and the German Kaledins, together with the White Guards, are shooting the Soviets and reconstituting the power of the landlords and the capitalists. If you, workers, soldiers and peasants, wish to retain power you must fight the hordes seeking to devour you."

BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE.

SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT

DUTIES OF CONSULS AND COMMERCIAL ATTACHES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 27.

Introducing in the House of Commons estimates for the Department of Overseas Trade Mr. Steel-Maitland stated that out of sixteen Imperial Trade Commissioners thirteen had been sanctioned and nine actually appointed. He emphasised the necessity for up-to-date information regarding the selling of goods and also of careful analysis and record from different foreign countries of the whole of the methods of banking, finance, transport and other great factors in the commercial system.

British consuls, in future, would be expected to deal adequately with the trade of their districts while it would be duty of the Commercial Attaches to keep the Government informed of the general financial development and the whole economic state of the country in which they were stationed. The Commercial Attaches would also keep a constant watch in order that any system of commercial penetration attempted by our rivals in future should be clearly understood and the knowledge thereof be put at the disposal of the British trading community.

CONTINUANCE OF GERMAN HOSTILITIES.

ENQUIRY AS TO CONSENT OF GERMAN ACCEPTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Feb. 27.

A wireless Russian official message says:—Lenin and Trotzky, complaining of the continuance of hostilities, have enquired whether Germany intends to reply to Russia's expressed consent to sign the proposed conditions of peace and Krylenko's enquiry as to whether an armistice does not automatically follow the acceptance of such conditions.

ROUMANIA AND PEACE.

BULGARIAN PEACE REPRESENTATIVE AT BUKHAREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 26.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Feb. 27.

A Bukharest telegram states that the Bulgarian peace representatives have arrived and the Turks are expected immediately.

GERMAN ENTRY INTO PSKOFF.

BOLSHEVIKS' MIDNIGHT CALL FOR DEFENCE OF CAPITAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 26.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Feb. 27.

In consequence of the German entry into Pskoff, otherwise known as Pleskau, the Bolsheviks have issued a midnight call to the people to secure implements and dig trenches for the defence of the capital. The greatest activity prevails.

RUSSIAN REGIMENTS DESPATCHED.

TO PROTECT PSKOFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 27.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Feb. 28.

When the news of the capture of Pskoff was received, the Government constituted itself as Extraordinary General Staff and worked throughout the night organising resistance. It eventually despatched ten regiments with armoured cars in the direction of Pskoff, headed by members of the Government.

A telegram from Moscow states that seventy thousand revolutionary troops have gone to protect the Pskoff-Bologoe railway.

There are four hundred million roubles worth of supplies and munitions at Pskoff.

NEW BULGARIAN WAR CREDIT.

ANTICIPATION OF WAR INDEMNITY FOR PAYMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 26.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Feb. 27.

A telegram from Sofia says that the Bulgarian Finance Minister in the Sobranje, requesting a war credit of a thousand million francs, anticipated that the loan would not be borne by the Bulgarians. This confirms the telegrams that Bulgaria is demanding, in addition to the Dobrudja, big economic concessions and a war indemnity of a milliard francs in gold.

TURKEY AND CAUCASIAN REPUBLIC.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS IMPENDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 26.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Feb. 27.

Speaking in the Chamber, the Foreign Minister said that peace negotiations were impending with the Caucasian republic.

COLOUR BAR IN PUBLIC SERVICES.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS LOST.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 27.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning Sir George Lowndes, Vice-President, presiding. Among the members absent were Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Dr. Sapru, Mr. Shafi, Sardar Sundar Singh Majhithia and Mr. Rahim. After interpellations Sir William Vincent presented the report of the Select Committee on the Cinema Bill.

Sir Claude Hill moving that the Indian Forest Bill be passed explained the measure in detail. When the bill was introduced he had received no amendments or suggestions, and he presumed the measure had received full approval. The motion was agreed to and the bill passed.

Sir Hamilton Grant in introducing the Aden Criminal Justice Bill said:—"The Act which it is proposed to amend was passed in 1864, and it is scarcely necessary to point out that a good many changes have occurred in the conditions at Aden in the interim. A judicial machinery which was suitable in 1864 obviously must require some overhauling in 1918, and the necessity for relieving the Resident who is also the G. O. C., of the burden of judicial work has long been realised and has been further emphasised since the outbreak of the war. It is obviously anomalous that an officer with such very grave and important preoccupations, should be embarrassed by judicial work of any kind. This has been realised by his Majesty's Government who has already arranged by executive action to relieve the Resident of certain judicial cases from Abyssinia for which he was responsible. Executive measures are not feasible, however, as regards the judicial work at Aden itself, and the Council is accordingly asked to approve the Bill, the sole object of which is to give the Bombay Government the power to appoint another official for the discharge of the Resident's Judicial functions without in any way altering or extending those functions. There is nothing contentious in the measure and I trust that it will meet with unanimous support."

KHASEA AND JHANTIA HILLS.

Mr. Chanda urging the re-extension of the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court to the district of Khasea and Jhantia Hills mentioned a number of disabilities, both legal and otherwise under which the district at present suffered. He cited law cases to show how anomalous was the present position and reviewed the working of the Garo Hills Act. He criticised the rules under regulation 3 of 1884 under which the District was at present administered which were forty in number, and said the codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure were not in force and the Deputy Commissioner exercised the power of life and death subject to the confirmation of the local Government. He mentioned that Sir S. P. Sinha was engaged in a case but before it came on for hearing he was politely told that he would not be allowed to appear. In 1915 he (the speaker) moved a resolution in the local Council urging the bringing of the British portion of the town of Shillong under the Calcutta High Court. It was rejected though supported by all Indian members. At present in Shillong a man could be asked to quit the place with 24 hours' notice and could be prevented from entering the District not under the Defence of India Act which was not in force but at the sweet pleasure of the Deputy Commissioner. He contended there was absolutely no justification for this. Education had made considerable progress there owing to the efforts of the Presbyterian Mission, and it was high time that all these disabilities were removed and the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court reextended.

"PURELY A LOCAL AFFAIR."

Sir William Vincent replying said that Mr. Chanda had been ill-advised to bring up the question. It was purely a local affair and members of the Council were not acquainted with the facts presented by the mover. It would be unwise to accept the proposition on *ex parte* statement. He referred to the action taken by Sir Archdale Earle and also dealt with the local conditions and maintained no difficulties were thrown in the way of litigants obtaining legal help. The question of the extention of the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court to Shillong was never raised in the local Council, and he suspected Mr. Chanda wanted to obtain some exclusive privileges for Shillong. The Government of India had no evidence that people outside Shillong wanted any change in the present procedure. He said the Chief Commissioner had advised him (Sir William Vincent) to the effect that it would be foolish to accept the Resolution as it involved drastic changes. He regretted he could not accept the Resolution and asked Mr. Chanda to approach the Local Government.

Mr. Botham (Assam) said the mover never attempted to discuss the question with the Local Government. The population affected by the Resolution was a hundred thousand. He doubted whether Mr. Chanda had ever set foot in Jhantia Hills.

"NEITHER PROVINCIAL NOR PAROCHIAL."

Pandit Malaviya said he had hopes that the Home Member would accept the Resolution, if not at any rate the Government of India would agree to consult the Local Government and then make up their mind instead of rejecting the Resolution that day. He maintained that the question of obtaining justice in the highest tribunal in the land was neither provincial nor parochial. He agreed with Mr. Chanda that there was no justification for removing the jurisdiction of the High Court from the District. This was a matter which the Government of India ought to take up in their hands.

Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee disagreed with the Home Member that the question raised by Mr. Chanda was parochial or purely provincial. All questions of extension of jurisdiction of the High Courts could only be decided by the Government of India. It involved questions of rights conferred by the Criminal Procedure Code, Penal Code and such other acts. As for details it was for the Executive Government to give effect to them. It was for them, the members, to determine the principle. The people of Khasia and Jhantia had been enjoying the privilege of jurisdiction. Why should it have been withdrawn?

MR. JINNAH'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Jinnah felt the matter brought forward by Mr. Chanda was rather serious. If the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court was extended what would be the position? Unless the existing laws in Khasia and Jhantia were modified the extension of the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court would be useless. If there was any privilege of which an Indian was proud, it was having the High Court. But this alone would not remove all the evils. He was not in a position to accord his vote to the motion.

Mr. Sarma said the sooner the existing state of things in the matter of administration of justice as mentioned by Mr. Chanda were rectified the better.

MR. CHANDA'S REPLY.

Mr. Chanda replying said that he was on the Imperial Council to represent the views of his province and he would like to plead guilty to the charge of the Home Member that the matter brought forward by him that day was provincial, but certainly it was not parochial. He replied at length to the criticisms of Sir William Vincent. He mentioned that the High Court had already jurisdiction over Khasia and Jhantia under the Divorce Act.

Sir William Vincent:—I trust there are not many cases. (Laughter.)

Sir William Vincent said his remark "provincial and parochial," was not meant to give any offence. What he meant was that the subject matter of the Resolution was one that could be discussed with advantage in the Local Council. He said the resolution and discussion on the subject would be forwarded to the Assam Government.

The Resolution was rejected.

When Mr. Chanda asked for a division as the Council was proceeding to record votes he made a second request that he may be permitted to withdraw the Resolution.

Sir George Lowndes:—I have already given the decision. The Council must divide.

The Resolution was rejected 38 voting against, and 9 voting for it.

P. W. D. ENGINEERS.

Mr. Sastri in moving the resolution asking that engineers for the Public Works and Railway Departments should be recruited wholly in India within a reasonable period of time said. Engineers in these departments were divided into two classes Imperial and Provincial at the instance of the Commission of 1886 including the recruitment of Indians to the extent of 10 per cent. They occupied 37½ per cent. of the posts. The Commission of 1914 recommended the amalgamation of the Imperial and Provincial services and the appointment of Indians to half the posts. These recommendations had improved the position of Indians, but did not go far enough. It was possible to man the whole service by Indians. There was no reason political or otherwise for always maintaining the European element in it. Very high engineering education besides was given in Rurki and in colleges elsewhere. The Royal Commission itself did not regard engineering service as a security service and admitted that the admixture of Europeans was not required in it for the stability of British rule. The Engineering service should therefore be treated on the same basis as other scientific and technical services which were to be manned completely by Indians in the future.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

EUROPEAN ELEMENT ESSENTIAL.

The Council re-assembling after lunch, Mr. F. C. Rose, Secretary, Public Works Department replying to Mr. Sastri's resolution on P. W. D. recruitment said the proposals of the Commission were now under examination of the Government. At present the recruitment made in England was 64 per cent. and the Public Services Commission recommended 43 per cent. As regards the European element, Mr. Rose said, the great engineering works which were so vital to the progress to country required it.

Mr. Sarma pointed out that there would not be any difficulty in giving effect to Mr. Sastri's recommendations.

Mr. Bannerjee said that the educational facilities at present afforded for engineering education were not adequate and pressed on the Government that more engineering institutions should be started in the country.

Mr. Khaparde held the resolution did not go far enough.

Sir Claude Hill said that he was in some difficulty to understand what was meant by a reasonable period of time. The Government of India were already moving in the direction indicated by the mover. They were proceeding towards the Indianisation of the Public Works Department more rapidly than was generally known. He referred to the Public Works Reorganisation Committee and dwelt on the magnitude of the irrigation works of the Government on which the welfare of millions depended. He mentioned that one irrigation work of the Chenab Canal would extend over five thousand miles covering two million acres. He laid emphasis on what Government had already done towards the Indianisation of the Public Works Department. He asked Mr. Sastri to leave the resolution at the present stage and not to press it.

Mr. Sastri in replying said he wondered private engineering firms could not do without Europeans.

The resolution was put to the meeting and lost.

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. S. Sastri in moving the resolution asking that immediate steps be taken to ensure the appointment of Indians to the great majority of posts in services ordinarily recruited in India, said it was a fact that the services he would deal with though recruited in India, contained a very inadequate element of Indians. The most important of these services are the Survey of India, Posts and Telegraphs, Northern India Salt, Revenue and Salt and Excise. In the services he was dealing with in grades of Rs. 200, Rs. 500 and Rs. 800 the percentage of Indians was 28, 11 and 7 only. The rest of the officers were Europeans and Anglo-Indians, the members of two communities of only about two lakhs. But this infinitesimally small community enjoys an enormous preponderance in the public services. The Public Services Commission does not make adequate recommendations to redress Indian grievances. It recommends that Indian candidates should be graduates, but Anglo-Indians were to have read upto a standard to be prescribed by Government. Anglo-Indian schools generally prepare students for the Senior Cambridge Examination which is not regarded even as the equivalent of the Intermediate Examination by the Calcutta University. This disparity is the main cause of the exclusion of Indians. Why should this preference be shown to Anglo-Indians? In appointments generally made by nomination, this power has been so exercised as to give preference to Anglo-Indians even in departments where selection takes place after examination. Only candidates previously nominated are allowed to compete. The position in this respect can be judged from the recommendation made by the Public Services Commission in respect of one department that, of the three candidates nominated in future one at least should be Indian.

Mr. Sastri quoted from the evidence of Col. Burrand, head of the Survey of India Department, in which he admitted that 75 per cent. of the posts were given to Anglo-Indians and that every year one or two Indians successful in the competitive examination were knocked out in order to make room for Anglo-Indians. He admitted that the exclusion of Indians was justified not on grounds of efficiency but other grounds. Mr. Sastri concluded by saying that Government must not allow this state of things to continue any longer.

Mr. Sukul said the demands of Mr. Sastri were most moderate and if acceded to would remove a long felt want.

ABSENCE OF ANGLO-INDIAN MEMBER.

Sir William Vincent said it would have been better to take a particular service and then examine it from the point of view of its particular requirements. He dwelt at length on the services which were directly under the Home Department and showed that Indians held appointments in those departments in a very large number and their percentage was greater. It was in recent years that the most remarkable increase of Indians in public services had taken place. Referring to the question of educational facilities raised by the mover he was afraid that Mr. Sastri was raising a barrier between those most educationally advanced and those who were not. Government's educational policy was calculated to attain the object which Mr. Sastri had in view and special educational facilities were provided to backward communities. He regretted that no member of the Anglo-Indian community was present to assist them in the discussion of the subject.

Sir Robert Gillan dwelt on the recruitment in Indian Railways traffic and Engineering stores and explained the system under which recruitment was made.

Sir George Barnes dealt with the recruitment of men in the Northern India Salt Revenue and the Post Office. He explained the difficult nature of the former service which required good physique, common sense and courage rather than high educational qualifications. He then quoted figures for the Post Office showing the extraordinary large number of Indians who had been recruited for Superintendents' posts. He added that when the war broke out there were 114 Indians and 57 Europeans as superintendents and when 30 of these were wanted for war service only 2 Indians volunteered and the other 28 were Anglo-Indians.

Nawab Ali Chaudhury supported the first part of the Resolution and regarding the second part held educational qualifications lone should not be the standard for higher ppointments. It was an artificial standrd. Every community had a right to be epresented in the services. He did not ant to set up a new claim for the Mahomeans.

MR. SASTRI'S REPLY.

Mr. Sastri in summing up the debate replied at length to Nawab Ali Chaudhury's remarks and said he would acept Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim as the exponent of Mahomedan opinion who said that his coreligionists would not suffer under the proposal. Referring to Sir William Vincent's reference to the Anglo-Indian community Mr. Sastri said it was because that Anglo-Indian youths were used to billets very early that they were not able to give proof that given proper opportunity they would show they were as clever as members of other communities. He criticised at length the system of filling up posts by favouritism which he said was nothing but nepotism.

Sir William Vincent said it was never his intention to suggest to set up presumptive rights for Anglo-Indians.

The resolution was put to the vote and negatived.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

ANSWERS TO INTERPELLATIONS.

In the course of replies to questions asked at the Imperial Legislative Council here to-day H. E. the Commander-in-Chief said the Indian Soldiers Fund Committee in England was doing everything possible to help Indian soldiers who are held prisoners of war by the enemy. The Dutch Consuls at Berlin and Constantinople are also interesting themselves in the matter.

Sir William Meyer defended the recent Government orders regarding Exchange Compensation allowance, and said that while steps were being taken to make it clear that the officers who hereafter join the Indian Army of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers under the terms of the Army Order No. 206 of 1917 will, in the matter of the exchange compensation allowance, be placed on the same footing as other officers of the Indian Army, the Government of India propose, however, to continue the exchange compensation allowance at the rate of 6½ per cent to officers who have up to date joined the Indian Army of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers under the terms of the Army Order 206 of 1917 in the *bona fide* belief that they would continue to receive exchange compensation allowance at this rate.

Sir George Barnes said a scheme for temporary improvement of pay of all Post and Telegraph employees is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State.

Sir Robert Gillan said he would appeal to all Hon. members to help the railway administration in this time of stress by making known that unnecessary railway travelling should so far as possible be avoided.

CASE OF MESSRS. RASUL AND BADRUDDIN.

In reply to Mr. Sunendranath Bannerjee's question, re the case of Messrs. Golam Rasul and Mirza Badaruddin Sir William Vincent replied. The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the case of Messrs. Ghulam Rasul and Badruddin in May and July 1917. These gentlemen were given passports by the Government of the Punjab to proceed to Mombassa in British East Africa. On receiving telegraphic intimation on the 3rd December that they had been refused permission to land in the Protectorate, the Government of India on the 4th December despatched a telegram to the Provincial Commissioner at Mombasa pointing out that both gentlemen were in possession of proper passports and expressing a hope that they would be allowed to land. To this communication the Government of India received on the 26th December a telegraphic reply from the Government of British Africa to the effect that it was regretted that the two gentlemen could not be allowed to land in the Protectorate in view of the state of hostilities still existing in East Africa. The Government of India regret that they do not think that any advantage would be secured by further representations.

AN ARREST UNDER DEFENCE ACT.

In the course of a reply to a question put by Mr. Chanda regarding an arrest under the Defence of India Act Sir William Vincent said:—The Government of India have received a report from the Government of Bihar and Orissa showing the circumstances in which Anath Bandhu Chaudhry came to Bhagalpur and was arrested there. The youth made self-incriminating statements to a magistrate, alleging his connection with a revolutionary conspiracy, which had, among other aims, that of assissinating certain officers of Government. He also stated that he had come to Bhagalpur in pursuance of this conspiracy.

IRISH CONVENTION.

ADJOURNS TO CONSIDER PLUNKETT REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Feb. 28.

The Press Bureau states that at a meeting of the Irish Convention the Chairman reported the results of the delegation to the Cabinet and after discussion the Convention adjourned till Wednesday to consider Sir H. Plunkett's report.

IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

LAST YEAR'S IMPROVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 1 a.m., Feb. 28.

Presiding at a meeting of the Imperial Bank of Persia yesterday, Sir Hugh Branes said that the improvement in the Bank's position continued last year. All branches were in working order in May last and there had been return of confidence among the people of Persia. The main obstacles to improved trade were difficulties of transport and supply owing to the lack of good communications. Possibly after the war the Persian Government might see its way to embark on a programme of development and if so the Bank would be able to render valuable assistance.

SIR H. BABINGTON SMITH.

APPOINTED ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 1 a.m., Feb. 28.

Lord Reading has appointed Sir Henry Babington Smith as Assistant Commissioner in matters other than Finance with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary.

FLAX SUPPLY QUESTION.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 1 a.m., Feb. 28.

Sir A. Stanley has appointed a committee, including Lord Colwyn as Chairman and Mr. P. C. Lyon, to investigate the question of increasing the supply of flax in the Empire.

BAVARIAN RATION PROBLEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, Feb. 25.
Recd. 7-35 p.m. Feb. 27.

In the Bavarian Landtag the Minister of the Interior stated there was no great hope that the Ukrainian harvest would permit of increased rations.

WAGONS FOR COAL SUPPLY.

CALCUTTA FIRM'S APPEAL TO LOCAL CONTROLLER.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

The following is a copy of the letter which Messrs. Nanavati Bros. Coal merchants of Calcutta have addressed to the Coal Controller, as they state, wagons for coal supply are not available:

2, Manook Lane,
CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

To,
The Coal Controller,
I, Council House Street,
Calcutta.

Sir,—The Mills in Ahmedabad are anxious to ascertain from your good-self whether there is any chance of getting coal for their requirements immediately as most of them have been totally short of coal while a few have a week's consumption.

You are well aware that since the 27th ultimo till date no wagons are alloted for Ahmedabad mills and if this state of affairs continues, the mills have no other alternative but to shut down their workings.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Ahmedabad, has, we understand, brought home to you the precarious position of the industries for shortage of fuel. The gravity of the situation especially lies in the fact that labour will be thrown out of employment as a result of which rioting is inevitable. The Bombay Presidency is already affected by looting epidemic on account of dearness of food and if labour is out of employment, it is bound to be a menace to public tranquillity. We need hardly tell your goodself that the labour population in Ahmedabad is over 75000 and we appeal to your intelligence to judge the result that will ensue if the labour class is without bread, especially in the light of the fact that thrice their number's livelihood depends upon their earnings.

We cannot for a moment conceive that the Government ever intends to bring about such a catastrophe by introducing the control system. We have therefore to request you to avert this expected calamity by full supply to the industries upwards and thereby creating a calm atmosphere within the Bombay Presidency especially Ahmedabad.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) NANAVATI BROTHERS

GINNING OF COTTON.

EVIDENCE BEFORE COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GADAG, Feb. 25.

The Indian Cotton Committee arrived at Gadag from Hubli on the morning of February the 22nd. The Committee inspected the Agricultural Farm, two miles from Gadag Station and then proceeded two miles further on to inspect the fields of Mr. N. R. Huilgolkar, Inamdar, who is growing eight acres of the seed of the selected American Upland variety supplied by the Agricultural Farm side by side with eight acres of ordinary Dharwar-American cotton. The Committee also inspected the Ginning Factory of Mr. Malleshappa Manvi, the cotton market and the office and godowns of the Cotton Sale Society.

The hearing of evidence was resumed at the Gadag Municipal Hall, the first three witnesses examined being Mr. N. R. Huilgolkar, and the Secretary to the Cotton Sale Society, Mr. Gurappa Alur, cotton merchant and broker of Gadag, and Mr. Lingangouda G. Patil of Hulkoti.

Mr. Dadabhoy Dorabji Pudumji, gin and press-owner and merchant, Gadag, stated that he did not think much admixture took place in the ginneries in Gadag. The different varieties were mostly ginned separately. He thought that saw gins were quite satisfactory if they were worked properly. Everything depended on correct adjustment.

Mr. Ramchandra Krishna Itgi, Overseer, Government Farm, Gadag, and Chairman, Co-operative Seed Society, explained the working of the Seed Society at length. The Society gave out seed of *Jowari* and *Tur*, as well as cotton seed of three different varieties, Kumpta, Dharwar-American and Cambodia. The Kumpta was the ordinary seed. In previous years the seed of Dharwar-American distributed was the ordinary farm seed. This year they were giving out seed of Dharwar-American, Upland type, No. 1, selected strain. This type would be suitable for the whole of the Dharwar-American tract.

The Committee then met the Rev. Canon Rivington and the Managing Committee of the Seed Society and held a discussion with them in regard to various difficulties in the way of an extension of the operations of the Society.

DEATH OF COMMANDER HOUGHTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 27.

The death is announced of Commander A. Houghton, formerly of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

(Continued from column 6.)

stings is an act of political incendiarism. Secondly to try and acquire a generous and sympathetic insight into the aims and aspirations of educated Indians.

TO MAKE MEN LOYAL.

We can often make men loyal by believing in them and we help to make them disloyal by treating them with unmerited suspicion and distrust. In conclusion he said:—Gentlemen as I observed some six years ago we can be, if we chose, of incalculable benefit to Government if we go the right way about it and do not attempt to emulate Mrs. Partington and keep back the Atlantic with a broom. The world goes round and we must go with it. The Government of India is British and if it is to remain so must have our absolute support. Moderation is the silken string running through the pearl chain of all virtues. It is for us to help and advise to offer constructive not destructive criticism, and at the present moment when we are at the parting of the ways the need is more urgent than ever.

ANGLO-INDIANS ON INDIA'S FUTURE.

BENGAL CHAMBER MEETING

ADVICE TO POLITICIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb 26.

The annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon. Sir Hugh Bray, President, in the course of a lengthy speech reviewed the events that took place during the last twelve months. Referring to responsible government for India Sir Hugh said:—Let me refer to the visit of the Secretary of State, which we may consider the most noticeable event of the past twelve months apart from those that have to do with the war. He has had the opportunity of listening to innumerable opinions and until he announces the conclusions at which he has arrived there does not seem to be much to be gained by further public discussion on the subject of how soon or in what instalments the inhabitants of this country may be given the privilege of managing their own affairs. Ours is a difficult and invidious position and the part we have to play makes it difficult for us to avoid the appearance of hostility in the eyes of those who look only to the end and see nothing of or ignore the difficulties on the road thereto. But I hope and believe that the more moderate leaders of India will not misunderstand us and do realise that this is essentially a field for co-operation between those who set the country's good above their personal ambition and those who whether they put the country's prosperity before their own or not, nevertheless are as truly working for the country since the the two are interdependent and inseparable. I would go further and say that even the "extremists" know it too, but in the game of politics as they play it, it suits them to use what in their own minds they know is political license. Until the Secretary of State makes known his proposals and they come up for discusion, as he has promised, I think we may content ourselves with doing all we can to equip ourselves for taking a larger share in the political life of this country than we have done in the past, an equipment of which a better knowledge of our Indian fellow subjects and the appreciation of their point of views, are by no means the least important items.

OUR CHERISHED PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Shirley Tremearne said:—"Some six years ago I pointed out that momentous changes were looming in the future, that our best men were abstaining from serving on your committee and that if this apathy continued we should wake up before long to find our cherished privileges gone and that it would then be too late to agitate for what we might have retained and without any ill-feeling being aroused. I assured you that the people of this country welcome the co-operation and assistance of Europeans, if they are sympathetic and straight and that they would always look to us for help and guidance and leadership if we are loyal to ourselves and sympathetic to them. My words seem to have had some effect, for quite a number of our best men came forward at the next election and I was able to heartily congratulate the Chamber on the excellent Committee that had been elected. I am able to do so again to-day. I took the opportunity to refer to the mischievous activities of the Public Services Commission and to warn you that its only effect would be to stir up any racial feeling that was lying dormant and to create in the minds of many persons ideas that may never be realised. My prediction has unfortunately been fulfilled.

CATTLE SIMILE.

The report of this ill advised Commission has set a section of the community on the warpath and has roused an agitation somewhat similar to that which arose some thirty years ago over the Illbert Bill.

Here we have a handful of men most of them with no substential stake in the country unable to properly govern themselves yet claiming the right to govern their fellows. But grievences are easily spread and the discontent of the few may, if not taken in hand, become the discontent of the many. The remedy for this is to educate the masses so that when self-government, responsible government, Home Rule or whatever it may be called, comes in sight, it may find a people ready to use it in an intelligent way.

POLITICIANS TO BE SCHOOLED.

The elementary schools for our budding politicians are village panchayets municipalities district committees and the like. We should build our houses from the foundations and not from the top. I am and have always been an ardent advocate of local and responsible self-government; for we shall have eventually to give the people of this country a much greater voice in the management of their affairs and it is far better to set about doing this cheerfully instead of grudgingly, and of necessity, for God loveth a cheerful giver, but it is no use giving the people what they do not really need and would make no use of the franchise under such circumstances, is little short of a farce.

TIME NOT YET.

We want a government eventually broad-based upon the people's will, but the time is not yet. Home Rule is at present a far cry, but it will gather force and it is for Government and us to prepare and educate the masses for it. Now in this state of affairs our rule should be *suaviter in modo*. to quote the words of a well known Bishop. We stand at a critical point in the history of India. It is a time of peculiar difficulty and trial. There are two points about which we specially need to be watchful. First, scrupulously to abstain from the use of language about our Indian fellow-subjects which may be in any way provocative or offensive. To use language that bites and

(Continued in column 5.)

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CHINGLEPUT TREASON CASE.

C. I. D. INSPECTOR CROSS-EXAMINED.

MR. L. DAVIDSON'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHINGLEPUT, Feb. 26.

Further hearing was resumed of the case in which C. S. Sitarama Iyer of Conjeeveram stands charged with attempting to carry on treasonable correspondence with Germany under the circumstances already reported.

Mr. Gopalswamy Iyengar, Inspector, C.I.D., further cross-examined by Rao Sahib Venkataramayya, said the prisoner had no notice at all that the Swiss Consul would be examined on the 20th December. The documents in respect of which the Swiss Consul was examined contained two material documents, the appeal to the Crown Prince and another to von Hindenburg. To his knowledge the prisoner was not served with any copy of the interrogatories.

Re-examined by the Public Prosecutor, witness said he made an application before the committing magistrate for the examination of witness on commission. That petition was presented in open court on the 3rd November. The prisoner was present in the court when certain witnesses were recalled and re-examined because the Dutch Consulate records had been received in the meantime. Witness, continuing, deposed that the prisoner, so far as his knowledge went, did not express any intention of sending anybody or going himself or sending any interrogatories to the Commission. There was not, to his knowledge, at any time, any request by the prisoner for adjournment of the Commission to any date that would suit him. So far as he knew, no attempt had been made by the prisoner to summon as Commission witnesses.

MR. L. DAVIDSON EXAMINED.

Mr. Lionel Davidson was then examined by the Public Prosecutor and spoke to his having received the letter shown from the Spanish Consul on the 27th July. With the letter he received two separate brown paper covers with contents sealed. On this, the witness asked his Under-Secretary to write to the Consul to send the letter referred to in the Consul's letter as having come from him, as he knew that no such letter had been sent. In the meantime he locked up the brown paper covers with seals unbroken in his safe. In reply he received the letter with the enclosure purported to be signed by him, but it was not his signature. He did not authorise any such letter being sent. He opened the brown paper covers on the day the reply was received by him. They contained what purported to be appeals by the Home Rule League, Delhi, addressed to von Hindenburg and von Zimmerman. He sent the documents off at once to the C.I.D. in order that steps might be taken to find out the author. He subsequently received another letter from the Political Department, Bombay, sending the appeals enclosed in the letter to the Swiss Consul. He noticed at the time he received it, a typed slip addressed to C. S. Sitarama Iyer, 7 Rajah Street, Conjeeveram, and he remembered writing an endorsement when sending it on to the C.I.D. to the effect that that ought to put them on the right track. Witness subsequently received documents shown sent to him by the Consul for Switzerland. The two enclosures were signed by Pax Muller in a running hand, the same signature as he was already familiar with, in the case of documents. Sometime after the war broke out all the Germans in India were interned. There was a list kept of all hostile foreigners who were exempted from repatriation. There was no trace of the man T. Pax Muller among them. There were two Mullers in the list, but no Pax Muller. Muller was a very common German name, but he had never heard of a Pax Muller. So far as he knew there was no Pax Muller interned or at large in the Madras Presidency or near Conjeeveram. If there was, his existence ought to have been brought to the notice of the witness. Von Hindenburg, Von Zimmerman, the Crown Prince and the Imperial Chancellor, were all high placed German officials whose names ought to be familiar to any one who reads newspapers. They were persons who held responsible positions in the carrying on of the war. These were matters notorious from newspapers.

WITNESS CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cross-examined by Rao Sahib Venkataramayya, he examined the list of interned persons at Salem. He had made no enquiries about any German missionary going bout as an Indian sanyasi. Germany was, in his opinion, mainly responsible for this war and in entering into war Germany did so in spite of all moral obligations and sacred treaties. In the course of the war he had heard of indescribable atrocities committed by the Germans and the treatment accorded to the civilian population of conquered territories was anything but desirable. To put it briefly the conduct of Germany in this war supplied materials for one of the darkest chapters in history. There were deeds during the war that had given the lie to her boasting civilisation and culture. Germany had not been able to reach Calais yet, occasional raids by aeroplanes had not affected the military position of England. Taking every probability into account, it was impossible for Germany to come to India in 1917-1918 or the near future.

A GERMAN INVASION OF INDIA?

The Public Prosecutor objected to a question. Rao Sahib Venkataramayya said that it was a matter of common knowledge. The Public Prosecutor had put questions to the effect that the names of von Hindenburg, von Zimmerman and others were familiar to everyone. His point was that no sane Indian would think of Germany invading India.

The Court:—That is witness' opinion.

Rao Sahib Venkataramayya:—It is a matter of common knowledge.

The Court:—Not what will happen in the future?

Rao Sahib Venkataramayya:—I will leave out the future. I am anxious to show that any one desirous that the British should walk out of India and that Germany should come in, could not be a sane man.

The Public Prosecutor:—The opinion of Mr. Davidson might be very interesting as a resumé of the war, but I do not think it has the slightest bearing on either of the charges.

The Court:—It may be shown that no sane man would like Germany to invade India.

The Public Prosecutor:—Mr. Davidson is not giving evidence as an expert.

Rao Sahib Venkataramayya:—These are facts I am going to elucidate. The British Government has done a great deal of good to India. After all the objection came too late. I have already done so.

Q.—Is it not a fact that the British had done immeasurable good to India?

A.—That is my opinion.

Q.—When you read the two appeals for the first time did it strike you in the least that as an important official of the Government you should direct any military precautions to be taken to divert the possibility of an invasion of India?

A.—I think it was a requisition for a consignment of revolvers and money, and not for a body of troops. It did not strike me as a possible invasion of India, but revolvers and money meant stirring up trouble in India.

Q.—Whether it was Pax Muller or anybody else, did it strike you as being the working of any responsible person?

A.—I thought it was the writing of a very foolish person, that I am quite willing to concede, but foolish persons may be extremely mischievous.

Q.—By extremely mischievous, you mean mischievous in character?

A.—I mean mischievous from the consequences which might be produced directly or indirectly.

Q.—I mean not in relation to the possible consequence of this communication, but mischievous in relation to what the man might otherwise be capable of?

The Public Prosecutor again objected. Mr. Davidson's opinion, however valuable, had nothing to do with this case. This was a matter for the Court to decide. The Court remarked, Mr. Davidson's meaning was perfectly clear; viz that a foolish man may be a mischievous man.

POSITION OF CONSULS.

Continuing, witness deposed that censors had been appointed at various important centres more particularly in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The position of the Swiss Consul in Bombay primarily was to look after the Swiss subjects who were travelling in India, so also was the position of other Consuls.

Q.—Are not communications addressed to the Consuls, subject to censorship?

Mr. Davidson claimed privilege and declined to answer the question and at the request of the vakil the question was noted.

At the close of his evidence Mr. Davidson asked the Court to note that the questions put to him in the early part of his cross-examination about Germany and war were put in leading form, and his answers to them thus elicited.

The Public Prosecutor at this stage, sought to put in evidence taken on commission, but Rao Sahib Venkataramayya objected. The admissibility or otherwise of this evidence was then left over for consideration till to-morrow.

At the special request of the Counsel for the prisoner, Murugappa Nair, one of the witnesses present at the search was then examined and gave formal evidence as to the conduct of the search, the seizure of documents, and the preparation of the search list.

Mr. Kupuswamy Iyengar, Postmaster of Conjeeveram, was the next prosecution witness. The examination of this witness had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

B. I. ASSOCIATION'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

The Committee of the British Indian Association, in expressing their opinion on the Bengal Primary Education Bill, stated that a course of education for four years only would be too short. The age limit should be raised to twelve, and primary education should include besides reading, writing and arithmetic, also elementary instruction in agriculture, sanitation, hygienic and similar subjects as will take into account the needs and requirements of the rural population. They say that though primary education is principally a concern of Local Bodies, it would not be unreasonable to expect a substantial contribution from the State towards the cost of extending it, and they invite the attention of the Government to the recent Education Resolution of the Government of Bombay wherein it is announced with reference to the development of Free and Compulsory Primary Education that the Governor-in-Council intends making a substantial provision in the budget for carrying out the policy of introducing free and compulsory education in the municipalities proposing to take advantage of the new Act.

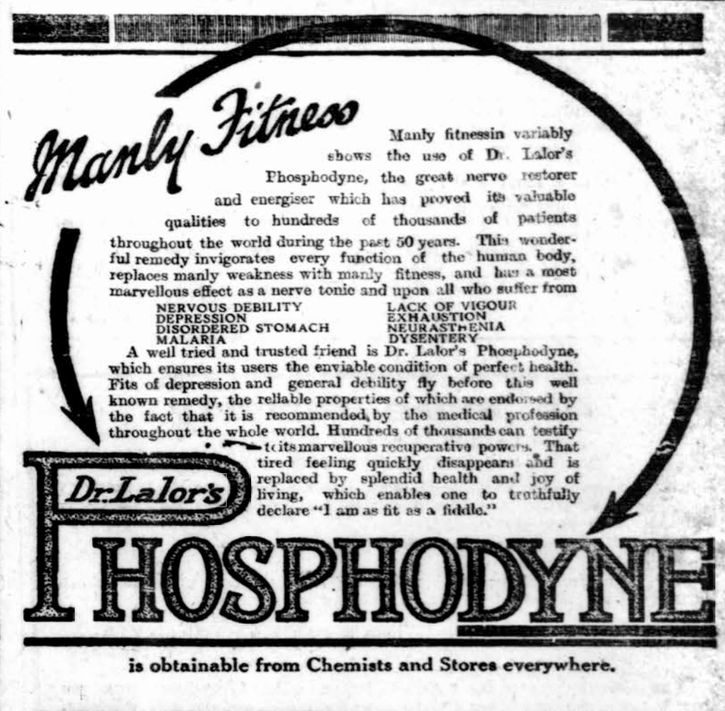
LATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SHAN STATES.

DEATH OF MR. A. H. HILDERBRAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 27.

The death took place in England recently of Mr. A. H. Hilderbrand, late Superintendent, Shan States, who had a very bright career in Burma. In 1887 he was given a special mission to pacify and consolidate the Shan States. In 1888 he was successful in converting from two to three millions of excited and rebellious Shans into loyal subjects without firing a shot or taking any lives. For that most successful piece of work, Mr. Hilderbrand received special commendation and the C.I.E. He retired in 1901.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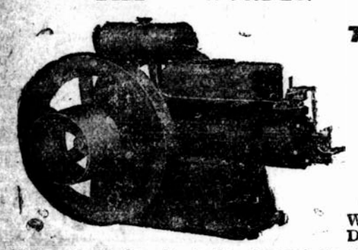

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 27.

Light rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Assam and occurred also at a few stations in Kashmir. Unsettled conditions in the extreme north have disappeared, but another disturbance is approaching from the west.

Forecast:—Extension of rain into lower Bengal.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 26th Feb. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.906 Inches
Temperature of Air	79.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.1 "
Dew Point	69.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.714 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.9 "
Minimum do.	72.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,NNE,NW,NNW
Movement of Wind do. do.	166 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time: h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time: h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
	Feb.					Feb.				
Wed.	27	m	0	6	28	1	27	m	6	11	16	10
			0	16a	27	2			6	8a	17	0
Thur.	28	m	0	29	28	0	28	m	6	1	16	7
	Mar.		0	44a	27	2	Mar.		6	35a	17	4
Fri	1	m	0	51	27	9	1	m	7	6	16	6
			1	13a	26	11			6	58a	17	11
Sat.	2	m	1	13	27	4	2	m	7	26	16	8
			1	44a	26	6			7	27a	18	9
Sun.	3	m	1	37	26	9	3	m	7	53	17	0
			2	19a	25	11			7	57a	19	7
Mon.	4	m	2	4	26	2	4	m	8	24	17	4
			3	1a	25	2			8	29a	20	7
Tues.	5	m	2	36	25	5	5	m	9	7	17	10
			3	56a	24	8			9	17a	21	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
27	(Wednesday)	7h. 1m.	6h. 43m.
28	(Thursday)	7h. 0m.	6h. 44m.
Mar. 1	(Friday)	6h. 59m.	6h. 44m.
2	(Saturday)	6h. 58m.	6h. 45m.
3	(Sunday)	6h. 57m.	6h. 45m.
4	(Monday)	6h. 56m.	6h. 45m.
5	(Tuesday)	6h. 55m.	6h. 46m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d:	h.	m.
Last Quarter	Mar. 1918.	6	6	13.3 a.m.
New Moon	"	13	1	22.4 a.m.
First Quarter	"	19	7	0.4 p.m.
Full Moon	"	27	9	2.8 p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 27th February, 1918, was 30.100 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 27th February, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Night temperature is above the average generally.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal. Temperature is above the average both by day and night in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West. Night temperature is above the average here and in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is slightly above normal in the western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded and humidity is above normal in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported and dry weather continues generally. Conditions appear to be slightly unsettled in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of February 1918

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departur 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	69.8	50.2	73		4.51	—5.13
Do. (26th Feb.)	80.2	63.9	79		2.46	—0.72
Jask	..	..	..		..	..
Do. (26th Feb.)	..	..	..		..	..
Muskat	78.3	71.6	83		0.16	—2.67
Do. (26th Feb.)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	77.9	56.3	79	—	0.14	—0.98
Rawalpindi	68.0	42.7	78	..	4.85	—1.24
Lahore	72.5	52.3	86	0.01	0.28	—2.20
Hissar	80.6	51.6	78		0.53	..
Ambala	80.7	52.3	78		1.14	—2.42
Delhi	79.7	58.4	82		0.53	—1.77
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	83.3	59.1	53		1.00	—0.31
Mainpuri	86.3	57.1	60		0.62	—1.47
Jhansi	88.6	62.3	50		0.27	—1.20
Cawnpore	86.0	59.9	61		0.42	—1.32
Allahabad	83.2	60.3	56		0.39	—1.51
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	85.9	63.4	67		0.02	—0.83
Karachi	77.2	65.0	93		0	—1.20
Ajmer	85.0	57.0	60		0.25	—0.85
Jalpore	88.0	57.0	46		0.23	—0.87
Kotah	90.2	65.1	54		0	—0.76
Mount Abu	76.2	62.8	49		0.12	—0.89
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	95.0	58.7	67		0	—0.38
Dwarka	79.6	66.8	91		0	—0.62
Veraval	82.1	61.4	72		0	—0.44
Rajkot	94.4	57.3	35		0	—0.45
Bhavnagar Para	97.8	63.8	46		0	—0.45
Surat	94.7	64.5	60		0	—0.32
Ahmedabad	96.2	66.9	62		0	—0.33
Deesa	94.8	61.8	72		0	—0.47
Neemuch	90.7	62.0	51		0	—0.72
Indore	91.3	60.2	55		0	—0.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.1	58.1	61		0.96	—1.20
Saugor	88.8	64.4	38		0.14	—1.79
Hoshangabad	91.5	60.4	67		0.20	—1.34
Khandwa	94.8	64.9	44		0.04	—1.00
Akola	96.6	60.9	53		0.21	—1.47
Amraoti	95.8	60.2	51		0.07	—1.65
Nagpur	94.8	63.3	42		0.34	—1.69
Chanda	96.7	59.2	40		0.22	—1.54
Raipur	92.2	65.3	44		0.95	—0.57
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.9	70.1	54		0	—0.57
Ratnagiri	90.9	69.3	72		0.99	+0.30
Marmugao	86.9	75.0	93		5.95	+4.76
Karwar	87.5	74.0	93		1.10	—0.83
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.4	58.0	42		1.45	+0.62
Ahmednagar	94.0	67.5	33		3.93	+1.76
Poona	95.4	56.7	44		3.87	+2.75
Sholapur	95.5	62.9	21		0.85	—0.86
Dijapur	93.7	62.9	39		1.11	—0.12
Belgaum	92.5	61.8	51		5.69	+3.75
Aurangabad	94.9	66.0	32		0.38	—0.82
Nizamabad (Indur).	96.9	61.0	43		0.14	—1.12
Hyderabad	93.4	66.2	56		2.29	+0.78
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.3	75.6	75		2.41	—0.96
Calicut	89.3	76.3	89		7.27	+0.86
Cochin	89.5	75.9	79		25.88	+6.30
Colombo	86.0	71.2	97		19.65	—3.80
MADRAS (INCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.3	68.3	96		13.74	+7.07
Bellary	96.6	67.5	47		2.72	+0.45
Cuddapah	97.4	71.5	73		5.44	+0.64
Madras	94.6	70.1	93		22.32	+2.04
Bangalore	88.3	61.1	67		2.71	—1.05
Coimbatore	93.2	65.5	75		7.12	+1.81
Trichinoply	92.4	74.3	77		8.32	—0.52
Negapatam	85.8	74.7	80		37.86	+8.72

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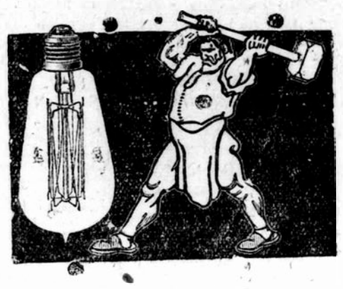

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